

Hill Pina.

Price Souls

# The Effigies of Mr Duncan Campbell the Dumb Gentleman



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THE

# HISTORY

OF THE

# LIFE

AND

## ADVENTURES

RR THOAN

#### Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL,

A

Gentleman, who, tho' Deaf and Dumb, writes down any Stranger's Name at first Sight; with their future Contingencies of Fortune.

Now Living

In Exeter Court over-against the Savoy in the

Gentem quidem nullam video neque tam humanam atque doctam; neque tam immanem tamque barbaram, qua non significari futura & a quibus dam intelligi predicique posse censeat.

Cicero de Divinatione, lib. x.

#### LONDON:

Printed for E. CURLL: And fold by W. MEARS and T. JAUNCY without Temple Bar, W. MEADOWS in Cornbill, A. Bettesworth in Pater-Noster-Row, W. Lewis in Covent Garden, and W. Graves in St. James's Street. M. DCC. XX. (Price 55.)

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dal the Subject His Nifeourfe; and

# Morning Carrons The Come ball. But

when they come to the libe following

# GENTLEMEN

(ay too) very agracobly disappointed.

# GREAT BRITAIN.

Am not unacquainted, that, ever since this Book was first promis'd by way of Advertisement to the World, it was greedily coveted by a great many Persons of any Tempers, for the same reason, that it has been condemn'd by those of a more A 2 formal

#### iv Epistle Dedicatory.

formal Class, who thought it was calculated partly to introduce a great many new and diverting Curiosities in the way of Superfluion, and partly to divulge the secret Intrigues and Amours of one part of the Sex, to give the other part room to make favourite Scandal the Subject of their Discourse; and So to make one balf of the fair Species very merry, over the Blushes and the Mortifications of the other half. But when they come to read the following Sheets, they will find their Expectations disappointed, (but I hope I may say too) very agreeably disappointed. They will find a much more elegant Entertainment than they expected. Instead of making them a Bill of Fare out of patchwork Romances of polluting Scandal; the good old Gentleman who wrote the Adventures of my Life, has made it his Business to treat them with a great variety of entertaining Passages which always terminate in Morals, that tend to the Edification of all Readers

ders of whatfoever Sex, Age, on Profession. Instead of feducing young, innocent, unwary Minds into the vicious delight, which is too often taken in reading the gay and bewitching Chimeras of the Caballists, and in perusing the inticing Fables of new-invented Tricks of Superstition, my ancient. Friend, the Writer, Strikes at the very Root of these Superstitions, and shews. them, how they may be satisfy'd in their several Curiosities, by having recourse to time, who by the Talent of the Second-fight (which he so beautifully represents, bow Nature is so kind frequently to implant in the Minds of Men born in the same Climate with myself) can tell you those things naturally, which when you try to learn your selves, you either run the Hazard of being impos'd upon in your Pockets by Cheats, Gypsies and common Fortunetellers, or else of being impos'd upon, in a still worse way, in your most lasting Welfare, by having recourse to Conjurers

#### vi Epiftle Dedicatory.

Confiners or Inchanters that deal in Black Arts, and involve all their Consulters in one general Partnership of their execrable Guilt; or lastly, of imposing worst of all on your own selves, by getting into an Itch of practifing and trying the tittle Tricks of Female Superstition, which are often more officiously banded down, by the Tradition of credulous Nurses and old Women, from one Generation to another, than the first Principles of Christian Doctrine, which tis their Duty to instil early into little Children But I hope when this Book comes to be pretty generally read among you Ladies, (as by your generous and numerous Subscriptions, I have good reason to expect) that it will afford a perfect Remedy and a thorough Cure to that Distemper, which first took its Rise from too great a Growth of Cariofity, and too large a Stock of Credulity nurfed prejudicially up with you in your more tender and infant Years.

Whatever

# to this Metropolis, of pecially that he

-Whatever young Maid bereafter has an innocent but longing Defire to know who Shall be her Husband, and what time she shall be marry d, will, I hope, when she has read in the following Sheets of a Man that can fet her right in the Knowledge of those Points, purely by possessing the Gift of the Second-fight, sooner have resourse innocently to such a Man than use unlawful Means to acquire it such as running to Conjurers to have his Figure shewn in their inchanted Glasses, or using any of those traditional Superstitions, by which they may dream of their Husbands, or cause visionary Shapes of them to appear on fuch and fuch Festival Nights of the Year; all which Practises are not ordinarily wicked and impious, but downright diabolical. I hope that the next twenty ninth of June, which is St. John Baptist's Day, I shall not fee the several Pasture Fields adjacent AA

viii Epistle Dedicatory.

to this Metropolis, especially that behind Montague House, throng'd, as they were the last Year, with well drest young Ladies crawling busily up and down upon their Knees, as if they were a parcel of Weeders, when all the Business is to hunt superstitiously after a Coal under the Root of a Plantain, to put under their Heads that Night, that they may dream who Should be their Husbands. In order to shame them out of this silly but guilty Practice, I do intend to have some Spies out on that Day, that shall discover who they are, and what they have been about; and I here give notice to the Publick, that this ill-acted Comedy (if it be acted at all this Year) must begin according to the Rule of their Superstition, on that Day precisely at the Hour of Twelve. And so much for the pretty Weeders: But as you (Ladies) have had several Magical Traditions deliver'd to you, which, if you put in Exercise and Practice, will be Ra

be greatly prejudicial to your Honour and your Virtue; let me interpose my Counsels, which will conduct you innocuously to the same end, which some Ladies have labour d to arrive at by these Impieties. Give me leave first to tell you, that the what you aim at may be arrived to by these Means, yet these Means make that a miserable Fortune which would have been a good one; because in order to know human Things beforehand, you use preternatural Mediums, which destroy the Goodness of the Courses, which Nature her self was taking for you, and onnexes to them diabolical Influences, which commonly carry along with them Fatalities in this World as well as the next. You will therefore give me your Pardon likewise, Ladies, if I relate some other of these Practices, which bare relation of it self, after what I have said before, seems to me sufficient County, and knit the imadt sholars of

Garter

the right-legg'd Stocking (let the other Another

Another of the Nurses Prescriptions is this. Upon a St. Agnes's Night, the 21st Day of January, take a Rose of Pins and pull out every one, one after another, faying a Pater nofter, or Our Facher, sticking a Pin in your Sleeve, and you will dream of her you shall marry. Ben Johnson in one of his Maskes makes some mention of beforeband, you afe preterna-

he greatly prejudicial to your Honour

And on sweet St. Agnes Night Please you with the promis'd fight, Some of Husbands, some of Lovers. Which an empty Dream discovers.

Now what can be more infinitely prophane than to use the Prayer of our Lord instituted in fuch a way?

There is another Prescription, which is as follows: You must be in another County, and knit the left Garter about the right-legg'd Stocking (let the other Garter

#### Epiffle Dedicatoryl xi

Garter and Stocking alone) and as you nehearse these following Verses, at every Comma knit a Knot selme Da seel confessed in his hearing that the ased

this Method, and inditaon X will T-

To know the thing I know not yer, two or three Tears and year UtedTis

The Manthat shall my Husband be: How he goes, and what he wears, And what he does all Days and Face of the Man I faw in mersa Yam. Sir William Somes's Lady did the

Accordingly in your Dream you will see him: If a Musitian with a Lute or other Instrument; if a Scholar with a Book, &c. Now I appeal to you, Ladies, what a ridiculous Preserption is this? But yet as Slight a thing as it is, it may be of great Importance if it be brought about, because then it must be construed to be done by presennatural Means, and then those Words are nothing less than an Application to the Devil.

### xii Epiftle Dedicatory!

Garter and Stocking alone) and as you

Jays, a Gentlewoman, that he knew; confessed in his hearing that she used this Method, and dreamt of her Husband whom she had never seen: About two or three Years after, as she was one Sunday at Church, up pops a young Oxonian in the Pulpit; she cries out presently to her Sister, this is the very Face of the Man I saw in my Dream. Sir William Somes's Lady did the like.

Another way is to charm the Moon thus, (as the old Nurses give out) at the first Appearance of the Moon after New-years-day, (some say any other New Moon is as good) go out in the Evening, and stand over the Sparrs of a Gate or Stile, looking on the Moon (here remark that in Yorkshire they kneel on a Ground-fast Stone) and say,

# Epiftle Dedicatory, xiii

All hail to the Moon, all hail to thee,
I prithee good Moon reveal to me
This Night who my Hufband shall
hobe.

You must presently after go to Bed. The aforesaid Mr. Awbrey knew two Gentlewomen that did thus when they were young Maids, and they had Dreams of those that married them.

But a great many of the wittiest part of your Sex laugh at these common Superstitions; but then they are apt to run into worse: They give themselves up to the reading of the Cabalistical Systems of Sylphs, and Gnomes, and Mandrakes, which are very wicked and delusive Imaginations.

I would not have you imagin (Ladies) that I impute these things as Infirmities and Frailties peculiar to your Sex. No; Men, and great Men too, and

#### xiv Epiftle Dedicatory

and Scholars, and even Statesmen and Princes themselves have been tainted with Superstitions; and where they infect the Minds of such great Personages, they make the deeper Impression, according to the stronger and more manly Ideas they have of them. Their greater degree of Strength in the Intellect only subjects them to greater Weaknesses, such was even the great Paracelsus, the Wonder and Miracle of Learning in the Age wherein he lived, and such were all his Followers, Scholars, Statesmen, Divines, and Princes that are Talismanists.

These Talismans that Paracelsus pretends to owe to the Excogitation and Invention of honest Art, seem to me to be of a very diabolical Nature, and to owe their Rise to being dedicated by the Author to the Heathen Gods. Thus the Cabalists pretending to a vast Penetration into Arts and Sciences (tho all their Thoughts are Chimeras and Extra-

#### Epistle Dedicatory. xv.

Extravagancies, unless they be help'd by preternatural Means) say they have found out the several Methods appropriated to the several Planets: They have appropriated Gold to the Sun on the Sunday, Silver to the Moon on the Monday, Iron to Mars on the Tuesday, Quicksilver to Mercury on the Wednesday, Tin to Jupiter on the Thursday, Copper or Brass to Venus on the Friday, and Lead to Saturn on the Saturday. The Methods they take in forming these Talismans are too long to dwell upon here. But the Properties which they pretend belong to them are, that the first Talisman or Seal of the Sun will make a Man beloved by all Princes and Potentates, and cause him to abound with all the Riches his Heart can wish. The second preserves Travellers from Danger, and is favourable to Merchants, Tradesmen, and Workmen. The third carries Destruction to any place where it is put; and 'tis said that a certain great

#### xvi Epiftle Dedicatory.

great Minister of State order'd one of these to be carry'd into England in the Times of the Revolution of Government caused by Oliver Cromwell. The fourth they pretend cures Fevers and other Diseases; and if it be put under the Bolfter, it makes the Proprietor have true Dreams, in which he sees all he desires to know. The fifth, according to them, renders a Man lucky and fortunate in all bis Businesses and Undertakings: It dissipates Melancholy, drives away all importunate Cares, and banishes panick Fears from the Mind. The sixth, by being put into the Liquor which any one drinks, reconciles mortal Enemies, makes them intimate Friends; it gains the Love of all Women, and renders the Proprietor very dextrous in the Art of Musick. The Seventh makes Women be easily brought to Bed without Pain; and if a Horseman carries it in his left Boot, himself and his Horse become invulnerable.

#### Epistle Dedicatory. xvii

This Paracelsus and his learned Followers say is owing to the Influence of the Stars; but I can't help arguing these Acts of diabolical Impiety. But as these Arts are rarely known among the midling part of Mankind, I shall neither open their Mysteries, nor inveigh against them any farther.

and from Newgate to Tyburn. The The Persons, who are most to be avoided, are your ordinary Fortunetelling Women and Men about this Town, whose Houses ought to be avoided as a Plague or a Pestilence, either because they are Cheats and Impostors, or because they deal with Black Arts, none of them that I know having any Pretensions to the Gift of a Second-sight. Among many, a few of the most notorious, that I can call to mind now, are as follow. The first and chiefest of these mischievous Fortune-tellers is a Woman that does not live far from the Old Bailey. And truly

#### xviii Epistle Dedicatory.

truly the Justice Hall in that Place is the properest Place for her to appear at, where, if she was try'd for pretending to give Charms written upon Paper with odd Scrawls, which she calls Figures, she would be probably convicted, and very justly condemn'd, and doom'd to have her last Journey from the Old Bailey to Newgate, and from Newgate to Tyburn. The other is a Fellow that lives in Moorfields, in which Place, those who go to confult him, ought to live all their Life-times at the famous Palaces of the senseless Men: He is the Successor of the famous Dr. Trotter, whose Widow be marry'd; and from being a Taylor and patching Mens Garments, he now cuts Flourishes with his Sheers upon Parchment, considers the Heavens as a Garment, and from the Spangles thereupon, he calculates Natruities, and sets up for a very profound Aftrologer. The third is an ignorant Fellow that kaws out strange Predictions

#### Epistle Dedicatory. xix

Predictions in Crow-Alley, of whose croaking Noise I Shall here take no Notice, he having been sufficiently mawl'd in the most ingenious Spectators. \ These and such Counterfeits as these I would desire all Gentlemen and Ladies to avoid. The only two really learned Men, that I ever knew in the Art of Astrology, were my good Friends Dr. Williams and Mr. Gadbury; and I thought it necessary to pay this Esteem to their Manes, let the World judge of them what it will. I will here say no more, nor hinder you any longer, Gentlemen and Ladies, from the Diversion which my good old Friend, who is now departed this Life, has prepared for you in his Book, which a young Gentleman of my Acquaintance revised, and only subscribe my self,

Yours, &c.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL

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### Hoise Dedicatory. xix

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Yours, &c.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

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Campbell's Mother in Laplan

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the to London, and taking upon bim the Profession xibnedqA adT; together with an Account of many



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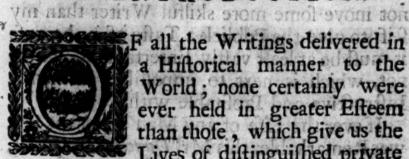
Lives handed down IH Tay of Inanaple on

to employ their Para and have Perfons of

quently curious enouge of the Readers of

Mr. Duncan Campbell. Works. It is a Wonder to me, that when

#### any Man's Life has fontening in a pecunarly The INTRODUCTION.



F all the Writings delivered in a Historical manner to the World; none certainly were ever held in greater Esteem than those, which give us the Lives of distinguished private

Men at full length; and, as I may fay, to the Boorgod manima Life!

If ever the Life of any Man under the Sun was Remarkable, this Mr. Duncan Campbell's, which I am going to treat upon, is so, to a

very eminent Degree.

It affords such variety of Incidents, and is accompanied with fuch diversity of Circumstances, that it includes within it, what must yield entire Satisfaction to the most learned, and Admiration to Persons of a moderate Understanding. The Prince and the Peafant will have their feveral Ends of worthy Delight in reading it; and Mr. Campbell's Life is of that Extent, that it concerns and collects (as I may fay) within it felf every Station of Life in the Universe. Besides, There is a Demand in almost every Page, that relates any new Act of his, for the finest and closest Disquisitions that Learning can make upon human Nature, to account how those Acts could be done by him. For he daily practifed, and fill practices those Things naturally, which puts Art to the rack to find out how Nature can so operate in him; and his fleshly Body, by these Operations, is a living practical System or Body of new Philosophy, which exceeds even all those that have hitherto been compounded by the Labor Antofmany Ages no vo signim as surell

If one that had speculated deep into abstruse matters, and made it his Study, not only to know, how to assign natural Reasons for some strange new Acts, that looked like Miracles by being peculiar to the individual Genius of some particular admired Man, but carrying his Enquiry to a much greater height had speculated likewise, what might B 2

possibly be achieved by human Genius in the full Perfection of Nature, and had laid it down as a Thesis by strong Arguments, that fuch Things might be compassed by a human Genius (if in its true degree of Perfection) as are the hourly Operations of the Person's Life I am writing, he would have been counted a wild Romantick Enthusiast, instead of a Natural Philosopher. Some of the wifest would be Infidels to fo new and forefined a Scheme of Thinking, and demand Experiment, or cry it was all against Reason, and would not allow the least Tittle to be true without it. Yet the Man that had found out fo great a Mystery, as to tell us, what Might be done by Human Genius, as it is here actually done. would have been a great Man within himfelf; but wanting farther & Experimental Proof could lay no claim to the Belief of others, or confequently to their Esteem : But how great then is the Man, who makes it constantly his Practice, actually to Do, what would not otherwise have been thought to be of such a Nature, as might ever be acquired by mortal Capacity, tho' in its full Complement of all possible Perfection? He is not only great within himself, he is great to the World; his Experiments force our Belief, and the amazing Singularity of those Experiments, provokes both our Wonder and Effeem. in O

If any learned Man should have advanced this Proposition, that meer human Art could

give

give to the Deaf-Man, what should be equal to his Hearing, and to the Dumb-Man an equivalent for his want of Speech, for that he should converse as freely almost, as other Hearing or Talking Perfons, that he might tho' born Deaf, be by Air taught, how to Read, Write, and understand any Language, as well as Students that have their Hearing, would not the World, and many even of the Learned Part of it fay, that nothing could be more extravagantly Wild, more Mad and Frantick? The learned Dr. Wallis, Geometry Professor of Oxford, did first of all lay down this Proposition, and was counted by many to have overshot the Point of Learning, and to have been the Author of a whimfical Thesis. And I should not have wondered. if, after a Man's having afferted This might be done before it was actually done, some blind devout People, in those Days, had accused him of Herefy, and of attributing to Men a Power of working Miracles. The Notion of the Antipodes was by the most learned Men of the Age in which St. Augustin lived, and by the Great St. Austin himself treated in no milder a manner; yet if the Ability of teaching the Deaf and the Dumb a Language, proved a Truth in Experience afterwards, ought not those to turn their Contempt into Admiration, ought not those very People to Vote him into the Royal Society for laying down this Proposition, who, before it proved true in Fact, would have been very B ? forward

forward to have fent him to Bedlam? The first Instance of this Accomplishment in a Dumb Person, was proved before King Charles II. by this same Dr. Walls, who was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and one of the

most ingenious of that Society, reach and only

But notwithstanding this, should I come afterwards and fay, that there is now living a Deaf and Dumb Man, and born fo, who could by dint of his own Genius teach all others Deaf and Dumb to Read, Write, and Converse with the Talking and Hearing Part of Mankind, fome would, I warrant, very religiously conclude, that I was about to introduce some strange new Miracle-Monger and Impostor into the World; with a Delign of fetting up some new Sect of Antichristianism, as formidable as that of the Brachmans. Should I proceed still farther and fav, that this fame Person so Deaf and Dumb, might be able also to shew a presaging Power, or kind of prophetical Genius (if I may be allowed the Expression) by telling, any strange Persons, he never saw before in his Life, their Names at first Sight in Writing, and by telling them the past Actions of their Lives, and predicting to them determined Truths of future Contingencies; notwithstanding what Divines fay, that In futuris contingentibus non datur determinata veritas, would not they conclude that I was going to usher in a new Mahamet? Since therefore there does exist fuch a Man in London, who actually is Deaf and

I have premised this Introduction, compounded of the Merry and the Serious, with the Hopes of engaging many curious People of all forts to be my Readers, even from the airy nice Peruser of Novels and Romances, neatly Bound, and finely Gilt, to the grave Philosopher, that is daily thumbing over the musty and tatter'd Pieces of more folid Antiquity.

B 4

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quity. I have all the Wonders to tell, that fuch a merry kind of a Prophet has told, to Entertain the Fancies of the first gay Tribe, by which means I may intice them into some solid Knowledge and Judgment of Human Nature; and I have several solid Disquisitions of Learning to make, Accounting for the manner of these Mysterious Operations, never touched upon before, in due Form and Order by the Hands of the Antient or Modern Sages, that I may Bribe the Judgment of this last Grave Class so far, as to endure the Intermixing of Entertainment with their severer Studies.

## give the Worl a period H.D. I. H.D. ville we are

Mr. CAMPBELL's Descent, Family, Birth, &c.

Name and Family of this Gentleman, No body can ever make any Question: He is a Campbell, Lineally Descended from the House of Argyll, and bears a diffrant Relation to the present Duke of that Name in Scotland, and who is now Constituted a Duke of England, by the Stile and Title of the Duke of Greenwich.

It happens frequently, that the Birth of Extraordinary Persons is so long disputed by different People, each claiming him for their own, that the real place where he first took

Breath

Breath grows at last dubious ! And thus it fares with the Person, who is the Subject of the following Sheets; as therefore it is my Proposal to have a strict regard to Historical Faith, fo am I obliged to tell the Reader than I can with no certainty give an Account of him, till after he was Three Years Old; from which Age I knew him even to this Day : I will Answer for the Truths which I impart to the Publick during that Time, and as for his Birth and the Circumstances of it, and how the first Three Years of his Life passed: I can only deliver them the fame Account I have received from others, and leave them to their own Judgments, whether it ought to be deemed Real or Fabulous. ed .ii lo eni

The Father of our Mr. Duncan Campbell (as these relate the Story) was from his Infancy of a very curious inquisitive Nature, and of an Enterprizing Genius, and if he heard of any thing Suprizing to be feen, the Difficulty in Practife was enough to recommend to him the attempting to get a fight of it at any rate or any Hazard. It is certain. that during some Civil broils and troubles in Scotland, the Grandfather of our Mr. Campbell was driven with his Wife and Family by the Fate of War into the Isle of Schetland. where he lived many Years, and during his Residence there, Mr. Archibald Campbell. the Father of our Duncan Campbell, was Born. and to there and to thefe around

Scher-

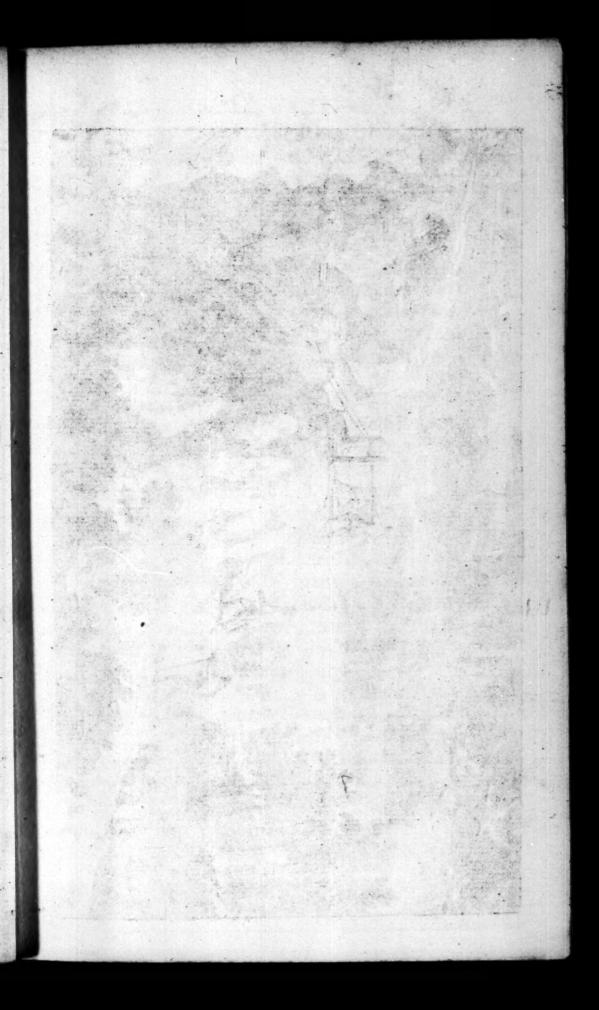
Schetland lies North-East from Orkney, between 60 and 61 Degrees of Latitude. The largest Isle of Schetland by the Natives called the Main-Land, is fixty Miles in Length, from South-West to the North-East, and from fixteen, to one Mile, in Breadth.

The People who Live in the smaller Isles have abundance of Eggs and Fowl, which Contributes to maintain their Families du-

ring the Summer. da garant doiled out of

The ordinary Folks are mostly very nimble and active in climbing the Rocks in quest of those Eggs and Fowl. This Exercise is far more diverting than Hunting and Hawking among us, and would certainly for the Pleafure of it, be followed by People of greater Distinction, was it not attended with very great Dangers, fufficient to turn foort into forrow, and which have often proved fatal to those who too eagerly pursue their Game. Mr. Archibald Campbell however delighted extreamly in this way of Fowling, and used to condescend to mix with the common People for Company, because none of the Youths of his Rank and Condition were venturesome enough to go along with him.

The most remarkable Experiment of this fort, is at the Isle called the Noss of Brassab: The Noss standing at sixteen fathom distance from the side of the Opposite Main; the higher and lower Rocks have two Stakes fastened in each of them, and to these there





are Ropes tied: Upon the Ropes there is an Engine hung which they call a Cradle, and in this a Man makes his way over from the greater to the smaller Rocks, where he makes a Confiderable purchase of Eggs and Fowl; but his return being by an Ascent, makes it the more Dangerous, tho' those on the great Rock have a Rope tied to the Cradle, by which they draw it and the Man fafe over for the most part? Over this Rock Mr. Archibald Campbell and five others were in that manner let down by Cradles and Ropes; but before they could be all drawn back again it grew Dark, and their Affociates not daring to be benighted, were forced to withdraw, and Mr. Campbell was the unfortunate Person lest behind, having wandered too far, and not minded how the Day declined being intent on his Game. He passed that Night, you may easily guess, without much Sleep, and with great Anxiety of Heart. The night too as he lay in the open Air was, to add to his Misfortune, as Boifterous and Tempestuous as his own mind: but in the end the Tempest proved very happy for him: The Reader is to understand that the Hamburghers, Bremeners and Hollanders, carry on a great Fish Trade there. Accordingly a Holland Vessel that was just coming in the found of Brassah, was by this Tempest driven into a Creek of the Rock, which Nature had made into a Harbonr, and

and they were Providentially faved from the bottom of the Sea by a Rock, from which humanly speaking they could expect nothing but Destruction, and being sent to the bottom of that Sea. As never could a Man be taken hold of with fo fudden and furprizing a Difaster, so no body could meet with a more fudden and furprizing Relief than Mr. Campbell found, when he faw a Ship for near. He made to the Vessel, and begged the Hollanders to take him in; they asked him what he would give them, or faid the Barbarous Sailors, we will even leave you where you are; he told them his disafter. but they asked Money and nothing elfe would move them: As he knew them a felf interested People, he bethought himself, thatif he should tell them of the plenty of Fowls and Eggs they would get there; he might not only be taken in a Passenger, but made a Partner in the Money arising from the Stock: It succeeded accordingly, when he proposed it, the whole Crew were all at Work, and in four hours, pretty well stored the Vessel, and then returning on board fet Sail for Holland. They offered Mr. Campbell to put him in at his own Island: But having a mind to see Holland, and being a Partner, to learn their way of Merchandize; which he thought he might turn to his Country Mens Advantage, he told them he would go the Voyage out with them, and fee the

the Country of those who were his Deliverers, a necessary way of Speech, when one has a Design to footh Barbarians, who but for Interest would have left him unredeemed, and for ought they knew a perpetual fole Inhabitant of a Dreadful Rock, incompassed round with Precipices, some, three hundred Fathom high. Not fo, the Islanders (who are wrongly called a Savage fet of Mortals) no, they came in quest of him after fo bitter a Night, not doubting to find him. but fearing to find him in a Lamentable Condition : they hunted and ranfacked every little hole and corner in the Rock, but all in vain. In one place they faw a great Slaughter of Fowls enough to ferve forty Families for a Week; and then they Gueffed, tho? they had not the ill Fortune to meet the Eagles frequently noted to hover about those Isles, that they might have Devoured part of him on some Precipice of the Rock and dropt the Remnant into the Sean Night came upon them, and they were afraid of falling into the same Disaster, they went to relieve Mr. Campbell from. They returned each to their proper Basket, and were drawn up fafe by their respective Friends, who were amazed that one Basket was drawn up empty which was let down for Mr. Campbell. and that there was not the least Intelligence to be had Concerning him, but the Suppositious Story of his having been Devour'd by Eagles,

Eagles. The Story was told at Home; and with the Lamentation of the whole Family, and all his Friends; he was looked upon to be Murthered or Dead.

Return we now to Mr. Archibald Campbell still alive, and on Board the Holland Vessel; secure as he thought within himself. that from the Delivery he lately had by the Gift of Providence, he was not intended to be liable to any more Misfortunes and Dangers of Life, in the Compass of so small a Voyage But his Lot was placed otherwise in the Book of Fate, than he too fondly imagined: His Time of Happiness was dated fome Pages lower down, and more rubs and difficulties were to be Encountered with, before his Stars intended to lead him to the Port of Felicity. Just as he Arrived within fight of Amsterdam, a Terrible Storm arose. and in Danger of their Lives, for many Hours. they Weathered out the Tempest; and a Calm promising fair afresh, they made to the Coast of Zealand; but a new Hurricane prevented the Ship from coming there also: and after having loft their Masts and Rigging, they were driven into Lapland. There they went a Shore in order to careen and repair their Ship, and take in Provisions, while the Ship was Repairing by the Dutch, our Islander made merry with the Inhabitants, being the most inclined to their Superstitious Customs; he there became acquainted with

with a very Beautiful Woman, who fell in Love with him, and after a very short space of Time he Married her. About the Time when the Ship departed, his Wife who was very Rich, was big with Child of a Son, namely, Mr. Duncan Campbell. He wrote a Letter by the Mafter of the Vessel to his Parents, in Schetland, concerning the various Adventures he bad met with, which was delivered the June following, about the time of Fishing, to his Parents, and feveral Persons had Copies thereof, and for ought I know, some retain them to this very Day; fure I am, that many remember the Particulars of this Surprizing Affair, who are now living in that Mand. A flall in the next place lay, brail

The Letter being very Remarkable and Singular in all its Circumstances: I shall present it the Reader Word for Word, as it was given into my Hands, together with fome others which he wrote afterwards, in all which I am affured by very credible Persons, and undoubted Authorities; there are not the least Alterations, but what the Version of it from the then Scotch Manner of Expression into a more Modern English Drefs, made abfolutely necessary.

thought, inclied his Life by fuch a Pool har

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with a very Beautiful Woman, who fell in

My Dearest FATHER, mit div avoil

HE fame odd Variety of Accident which put it out of my Power to be Personally present with you for so long a time, put it likewife out of my Power to write to you. At last Fortune has so ordered it, that I can fend a Letter to you, before I can come my felf, and it is written Expresly to tell you the Adventures I have met with, which haved etained me this tedious Space of Time, from my Dear Father, and because the same Captain of a Ship that brings you this, might as eafily have brought your Son to speak for himself. I shall in the next place lay before you the necessity there is for my stay a little longer among the strange Natives of the Country, where I now Inhabit, and where I am in a manner become Naturalized.

Mountain Brassab in a Basket, sliding down by a Rope. I must suppose I have given you the Anguish of a Father, for a Son, who you thought, had lost his Life by such a Fool hardy Attempt, and I implore your Pardon with all the Power of Filial Contrition, Penitence and Duty. You have always shewed me such

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fingular Marks of Paternal Affection, that I know your Receipt of this Letter will fill your Heart with Joy, and Caufe you to Sign me an Absolution and free Pardon for all the Errors I have Committed, and think the Sufferings, I have undergone for my Rashness and Indiscretion, a sufficient Attonement for my Crime of making you by my Undutifulness a Partner of my Sorrows. free you the more from this uneafiness, I know. Inced only tell you, that every Grief of mine is gone excepting one, which is, that I must still lose the Pleasure of seeing you a little longer. There was never furely a more bitter Night, than that which must by me be for ever remembered; when I was loft in the Mountain of Braffab, where I must for aught I know have liv'd for ever a wild fingle Inhabitant, but that the Storm which made the Night fo uneafie to me, rendered the first Approach of Day-light, beyond Measure, Delightful. The first Providential Glimpse of the Morning gave me a view of a Ship driven by the Tempest into a Creek of the Rock, that was by Nature formed like a Harbour; a Miraculous Security of Deliverance as I thought, both for the Ships Crew and my felf: I made all the hafte I could, you may be fure to them, and I found them to be Dutchmen, that were come for Fish, but in lieu of Fish I instructed them to Load it with Eggs and Fowl, which we compassed very happily in a short Space

Space of Time, and I was to be a Sharer with the Captain in the Lading, and Bargained to go for Holland, to see the Sale, and the Nature of Traffick, but when we were at Sea, after much bad weather we made towards Zealand, but we were driven upon the Coast of Finland, by a new Storm, and thence into Lapland, where I now am, and from

whence I fend you this Letter.

I could not come into a place so properly named for my Reception: As I had been Undutiful to you, and Fortune seemed to make me an Exile, or a Banished Man, by way of Punishment for the Vices of my Youth; so Lapland (which is a Word originally derived from the Finland Word Lappi, that is Exiles, and from the Swedish Word Lap, signifying Banished, from which two Kingdoms most of our Inhabitants were Banished hither, for not embracing the Christian Religion) was certainly the properest Country in the World to receive Me.

When first I entered this Country, I thought I was got into quite another World: The Men are all of them Pigmies to our Tall Brawny Highlanders; they are generally speaking, not above Three Cubits high, infomuch that tho' the whole Country of Lapland is immensly large, and I have heard it reckoned by the Inhabitants, to be above a Hundred German Leagues in Length, and Fourscore and Ten in Breadth: Yet I was the

the Tallest Man there, and looked upon as a Giant. The Diffrict in which I live now, is called Uma Lapmark-You must underfland Sir, that when I Landed at North Cape, in Kimi-Lapmark, another Diffrict of Lapland; there was at that time a most Beautiful Lady come to fee a Sick Relation of her Father's; who was Prefect, or Governor of Uma Lapmark, which is a Post of Great Distinction-This Lady, by being frequently in the Company of French Merchants, who Traffick now and then in that Province of Uma Lapmark, understood French, and having heard of a Man fix Foot and a half high. defired to fee me, and when I came, The happened mightily to like my Perfon; and she talked French, which when I answered, she made great Signs of Joy, that the could Communicate her Sentiments to me, and fhe told me who fhe was, how Rich, and that not one in the Company besides, could understand a Syllable we said, and so I might speak my Mind freely to her; she told me the Customs of the Country, that it was divided into Cantons, like our Shires, and those Cantons into Rekars, or certain Grounds allotted to Families, that are just like our Clans. As fhe was beyond measure Beautiful, The was extreamly good humoured (a thing rarely to be met among Lapland Women) of a better Stature than her Country Women, and very Rich, and of good Birth; I thought

it would be a prodigious Turn of Fortune. for a Man in my Circumstances, if I could make any Progress in her Heart, which the feemed a little to open to me, in fuch a manner, for the beginning, as if such a successful Event, if managed with Prudence, might not be despaired off. Souls that are Generous are apt to Love, and Compassion is the best introducer of Love into a Generous Bofom, and that was the best Stock I had, to go upon in my Courtship: I told her of all my Calamities, my Dangers, and my Escapes; the Goodness of my Birth, as being Allied to one of the Greatest Nobles in our Island; and ftill she would ask me to tell it her over again, tho' every time I told it, just at such and fuch Passages, she was forced to drop the Tears from her Eyes. In fine I grew more in Love with her, out of a Sense of Gratitude now, than by the Power of her Charms before: The matter in a few Days, went for far, that she owned to me, I had her Heart. As to Marriage, I did not then know the Cufrom of the Nation; I thought that if it proved only Dangerous to me, I loved her fo well, that I intended to Marry her, tho' the Law was to Pronounce me Dead for it; but I did not know whether it might not be Perilous for her too, to Engage in such a State with me, and I resolved in that Case, rather to be fingly unhappy, than to involve her in Diffress, and make her the fair Companion

of my Woes. I would not tell her fo, for fear the should out of Love hide from me those Dangers, and therefore using a kind fort of Diffimulation, I conjured her to tell me the Laws and Customs of Marriages in that Country, to a titrle, and that nothing should hinder us from Happinels, She told me exactly, as I find fince. Our Marriage faid fhe, will be very hard to Compass; provided we follow the ftrict Rule of the Country. For our Women here, are bound not to see the Man, who makes their Addresses to them, in some time. His way of Courtship, is to come to the Parents, and his nearest Friends and Relations must make her Father Prefents, and Supplicate him like a King, to Grant him his Daughter. The Courtship often lasts two or three Years, and sometimes has not its Effect at last: But if it has, the Woman is dragged by her Father and Brother to Church, as unwilling to go to be Married, which is looked upon as a greater part of Modesty in her, according to the greater Difinclination she shews. My Father and Brother, faid she, will both be against it : You have no Relations in this Country to move your Suit, I cannot be fo Hypocritical, as to be dragged unwillingly to him I own I defire for my Lawful Husband, and therefore as I have an Inclination to you, and I dare own I have, I will not follow those methods, which I disapprove. I have talked with feveral

veral Swedes, and several Polite Frenchmen, about their Manner of Espousals, and I am told, that when Souls are naturally united by Affection, the Couple fo mutually and reciprocally Loving, tho' they had rather have their Parents leave if likely to be got, yet nawilling to be disappointed, only go to the next Minister's and Marry for better for This way I approve of, for where two Persons naturally love each other, the rest is nothing but a modest restraint to their Wishes, and fince 'tis only Custom, my own Reason teaches me, there is no Error Committed, nor any harm done in breaking thro' it, upon fo commendable an Occasion. I have, added she, a Thousand Rain-Deer belonging to me, beyond my Father's Power of taking away, and a Third share in a Rekar or Clan, that is ten Leagues in Compass, in the Byar or Canton of Uma Lapmark. This is at my own Disposal, and it is all your own, if you please to accept of it with me. Our Women are very coy, when they are Courted, tho' they have never fo much an Inclination to their Suitor: but good Reason and the Commerce I have had with Persons of Politer Nations, than ours is, teach me that this proceeds entirely from Vanity and Affectation, and the greatest Proof of a Women's Modesty, Chastity, and Sincerity certainly confifts (contrary to the general corrupted opinion) in yielding up her

her felf soon into the Arms of the Man she Loves. For she that can dally with a Heart she prizes, can give away her. Heart (when she is once baulked) to any Man, even tho she dislikes him. You must Judge (my Dear Father) I must be touched with a Woman that was exceeding Beautiful, beyond any of her Nation, and who had Thoughts as Beautiful as her Person. I therefore was all in Rapture, and longed for the Matrimony, but still loved her enough to propose the Question, I resolved to her, viz. If it would not be in her Nation accounted a Clandestine Marriage, and prove of great Damage to her.

To this the answered, with all the Wildom which could be expected from a Woman, who had given fuch Eminent Tokens of her Judg ment on other points, amidst a Nation so Barbarous in its Manners, and fo Corrupt in its Principles, as Lapland is. I am, faid fhe, answerable to my Father, for nothing by our Laws, having no Portion of him, but only what was presented me by my Relations, at my Birth, according to Custom, in Lands and Rain-Deer. My Father is but Deputy Governor, 'tis a Swede who is the Governor of Uma, and if I pay to him at every Mart and Fair the due Tribute which must either consist of Fifty Rain-Deer, or one hundred and fifty Rixdollars, he will have the Priest that Marry's us prefent at the Court of Justice, accord-

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ing to our Custom, and keep us in Possession of our Rights, that we may be enabled to pay Tribute to the Crown of Sweden. Indeed, before the Abolition of the Birkarti, which were our Native Judges, we could not have Married thus without Danger to us

both; but now there is none at all.

My Dear Father, You must easily imagin that I could not help embracing with all tenderness so dear and so lovely a Woman. In fine, I am Married to her, I have lived very happily hitherto, and am now grown more happy, for the is big with Child; and like, before my Letter comes to your Hands, to make you a Grandfather of a pretty Boy. You will perhaps wonder, that I name the Sex of the Child, before it comes into the World; But we have a way in Lapland of finding that out, which the fome Judicious People call Superffitious, I am really per-Iwaded of by Experience, and therefore I indulged my dear Wife's curiofity, when she fignified to me, she had a Mind to make the usual Tryal, whether the Child she was going to be Delivered of, would be a Boy or a Girl,

You must understand (My Dear Father) the People here Judge of the Sex of the Child by the Moon, unto which they compare a Big-bellied Woman. If they see a Star appear just above the Moon, it is a sign it will be a Boy, but, if the Star be just below the Moon, they conjecture her to be big with a Girl,

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This Observation and Remark of Laplanders has (I know) been accounted by fome and those Wise and Judicious Men too, to be ridiculously Superstitious; but I have been led into an easie belief of this Mystery, by a Mistres (that is Superior to Wisdom it felf) Constant, and therefore probably Infallible, Experience. I therefore indulged my Wife in this her request, and went with her to the Ceremony; the Star appeared above the Moon, which Prognosticates a Boy, which I wish may, and I scarce doubt will prove true, and when the is brought to Bed, I will fend you word of it. It is remarkable likewise, that a Star was seen just before the Moon, which we also count a very good Omen. For it is a custom likewise here in Lapland, to confult the Moon, as an Oracle about the Health and Vigour of the Child. If a Star be feen just before the Moon, we count it a fign of a lufty and well grown Child, without Blemish; if a Star comes just after, we reckon it a token that the Child will have some defect or deformity, or die foon after it is Born.

Having thus told you the Manners of the Country I live in at present, as much at large as the space of a Letter will permit, and related to you my own happy Circumstances, and the kindly Promises of the Heavens, that are Ushering in the Birth of my Child, I would not have you think that I addict my

felf to the Superstitions of the Country, which are very many and groundless; and arifing partly from the remainder of Pagan Worthip, which is still Cultivated among fome of the more obstinate Inhabitants. I have on the Contrary, fince I Married her, endeavoured to repay my Wife's Temporal Bleffings to me with those that are endless, instructed her in all the Points of Religion. and made her perfectly a Christian; and she by her Devotion and Prayers for me. makes me fuch amends for it, that I hope in us two St. Paul's faying will be verified, viz. That the Woman (ball be fanctified in her Husband, and the Husband (hall be sanctified. inchis Wife. a introo. Olls ow to

However, I must take notice in this Place. with all due deference to Christianity, that tho I am obliged to applaud the Prudence and Piety of Charles the Ninth of Sweden, who Conflicting Swedish Governors over this Country, Abrogated their Practife of Superstitions, and Art Magick upon pain of Death; Yet that King carried the point too far, and intermingled with these Arts, the pretentions to the gift of a fecond fight, which you know how frequent it is with us in Scotland, and which I affure you, my Wife (tho' fhe durft not Publickly own it, for fear of incurring the penalty of those Swedish Laws) does as it were inherit (for all her Ancestors, before her, have had it from time Immemorial) to

a greater degree than ever I knew any of our Country Women or Country Men.

One day this last Week she distracted me, between the extreams of Joy and Sorrow. She told me I should see you shortly, and that my coming Son would grow to be one of the most remarkable Men in England and Scotiland, for his Power of Foresight; But that I should speedily lose her, and meet with difficulties in my own Country, in the same manner as my Father (meaning you Sir) had done before me, and on the same Account, vizio Of Civil broils, and instessine Wars in Scotland.

These Unfortunate parts of her Relation, I would not conceal from you, because the veracity of her Notions should appear, if they are true, tho you may be fure I much wish they all may prove salse to the very last, excepting that, wherein she tells me, my Son will be greatly remarkable, and that I shall shorted by see my Dear Father, which I daily long for, and will endeavour to do, as soon as possible. Pray remember me to all Friends; Being,

Honoured Sir,

Your Most Dutiful

and Loving Son,

Archibald Campbell.

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## a greater degree than ever I igney, any of The Second Letter 1000 100 One day this last Week the diffrasted me.

T Am now the happiest Man alive; whe Prosperous part of my Wife's Predicti? ons, which I mentioned to you in my laft, is come in some measure to pass. The Child fhe has brought me proves a Boy, and as fine a one, as I ever beheld, (if fondness for my own makes me not blind) And fure it can't be fondness, because other plain Cire cumftances joined at his birth, to prove it a more than ordinary Remarkable one He was born with a Cawl upon his Heads which we count one of the Luckieft Signs. that can be in Nature; the had likewife three Teeth ready Cut thro' the Gums. and we reckon that an undeniable Teffimony and Promise given to the World by Nature, that the intends fuch a Person for her extraordinary Favourite; and that he is born for great Things, which I daily beg of Heaven, may come to pass.

Since I have known for fome Months. what it is to be a Father, it adds a Confiderable weight to those Affections which I had for my Wife. I thought that my Tenderness for her was at the height of perfection before; which shews how little we know of those Parts of Nature, that we have yet never tryed, and of which we have not yet been allotted our share to

act upon the Stage of Life. I find that I did love her then as well as a Husband could love a Wife (that is) a Wife without a Child. but the love to a Wife that has a Child, is a feeling wonderful and inexpressibly different. A Child is the Seal and the Pledge of Love. Meditating upon this, has likewife doubled my Affection to you; I loved you before as a Son, and because as such, I felt your Tenderness; but my Love is much increased now. because I know the tenderness which you felt for me as a Father : With these pleasing images of thought, I often keep you nearer company at this vast distance, than when I lived irregularly under your Eye. These reflexions render a Solitary Life dear to me. And tho' I have no manner of Acquaintance with her Relations, who hate me as I am told, nor indeed with almost any of the Inhabitants, but my own Domesticks, and those I am forced to deal with, yet I have as much methinks, as I wish for, unless I could come over to Schetland, and live with you. which I the more ardently defire; because I think I and my Wife could be true comforts to you, in your advanced Years; now I know what living truly is. I am daily perfwading my Wife to go with me; but she denies me with kind Expressions, and fays, she owes too much to the Place (however less pleasant in it self than other Climates) where she had the happiness of first joining Hands

those and find luftiful for Act I have as much medicales as I will in a unless I could

habitatis, but my own Doulefficks, and

Affectionate Son till Death,

Archibald Campbell

P. S. If I cannot bring my Wife to change this Country for another, I have brought her to that pitch of Devotion, that whenever Providence, which notwithstanding her Predictions, I hope, will be long yet, shall call her to change this World for another, it will be be happy with her there; she joins with me in begging your Blessing to me, her self, and our little Duncan, whom we Christened so, out of a respect to the Name you bear.

## The Third Letter.

My Dear FATHER,

Am lost in Grief—I had just brought my
Wife (her that was my Wife, for I have
none now, I have lost all Joy) in the Mind
of coming over to be a comfort to you. But
now Grief will let me say no more, than that I
am coming to beg comfort from you, and by
this I prepare you to receive, when he comes,
a Son in Tears and Mourning.

Archibald Campbell.

P. S. I have a Babe not much above two Years old, must bear the hardships of Travelling over the Ice, and all thro' Muscovy, for no Ships can stir here for many Months, and I cannot bear to live in this inhospitable Place, where she dyed, that only could make it easie to me, one Moment beyond the first opportunity I have of leaving it; she is in Heaven: that should make me easie: but I cannot, I am not so good a Christian as she was, I am lost and ruined.

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## the happy with ber there; the joins with me in begging Mr. Bl. A. to He in begging Mr. Bl. A. to He in begging the ble in the control of the

After the Death of Mr. Duncan Campbell's Mother in Lapland. His Father Archibald returned with his Son to Scotland. His Second Marriage, and how his Son was taught to Write and Read.

R. Archibald Campbell, having bu-VI ried his Lapland Lady, returned to Scotland; and brought over with him his Son Mr. Dungan Campbell : By that time he had been a Year in his own Country, he Married a Second Wife; a Lady whom I had known very well, for some Years, and then I first saw the Boy, but as they went into the Western Islands, I saw them not again in three Years. She being quite contrary to the cruel way much in Use among Step-Mothers. very fond of the Boy, was accustomed to fay, she did, and would always think him her own Son. The Child came to be about four Years of Age (as she has related to me the Story fince) and not able to fpeak one Word, nor to hear any noise; the Father of him used to be mightily oppressed with Grief, and complain heavily to his new Wife, who was no less perplexed that a Boy fo pretty, the Son of fo particular a Woman, which he had made his Wife, by strange Accidents and Adventures, and a Child coming into

into the World with so many amazing Circumstances attending his Birth, should lose
those precious Senses, by which alone the social Commerce of Mankind is upheld and
maintained, and that he should be deprived
of all Advantages of Education, which could
raise him to the Character of being the great
Man, that so many concurring incidents at
his Nativity promised and betokened, he
would be.

One day a Learned Divine, who was of the University of Glascow, but had visited Oxford, and been acquainted with the chief Men of Science there, happening to be in conversation with the Mother in Law of this Child, the related to him her Son's Misfortunes, with fo many Marks of Sorrow, that The moved the good old Gentleman's Compaffion, and excited in him a defire, to give her what Relief and Consolation he could, in this unhappy cafe. His particular inclination to do her good Offices, made him reccollect, that at the time he was at Oxford, he had been in Company with one Doctor Walli, a Man famous for Learning, who had told him, that he had taught a (born Deaf and Dumb) Man to Write, and to Read, and even to utter fome founds articulately with his Mouth; and, that he told him, he was then going to Commit to Print the Method he made use of, in so Instructing that Person, that others, in the like unfortunate Condition, might

might receive the fame Benefits and Advantages from other Masters, which his Deaf and Dumb Pupil had received from him. A Dumb Man recovering his Speech, or a Blind Man gaining his Sight, or a Deaf one getting his Hearing, could not be more overjoyed, than Mrs. Campbell was at thefe unexpected Tidings, and the wept for Gladnels, when he told it. The Good Gentleman Animated and Encouraged her with the kindest Promises, and to keep alive her hopes, affured her he would fend to one of the chief Bookfellers in London, to enquire after the Book, who would certainly procure it him, if it was to be got, and that afterwards he would perufe it diligently, make himself Master of Doctor Walls his Method. and the' he had many great Works upon his Hands at that time, he would steal from his other Studies leifure enough to compleat fo Charitable an Office, as teaching the Dumb and Deaf to Read, and to Write, and give her Son, who was by Nature Deprived of them, the Advantages of Speech, as far as Art would permit that Natural Defect to be supplied by her Powerful Interpolition.

When the Mother came Home, the Child. who could hear no knocking, and therefore it must be by a strange and inexplicable in-Atinet in Nature, was the first, that ran to the Door, and falling in a great fit of Laughmight

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ter (a thing it was not much used to before, having on the contrary rather a Melancholly cast of Complexion) it clung round its Mother's Knees, inceffantly embracing and kissing them, as if just at that time it had an infight, into what the Mother had been doing for it, and into its own Approaching Re-

lief from its Mifery.

When the Mother came with the Child in her hand to the Father, to tell him the welcome News; the Child burft afresh into a great fit of Laughter, which continued for an unufual space of time; and the scene of fuch reciprocal Affection and Joy between a Wife and her own Husband, on fo fignal an occasion, is a thing, easier to be felt by Parents of a good Disposition, imagining themfelves under the fame Circumstance, with regard to a Child they loved with fondness, than to be expressed or described by the Pen of any Writer. But it is certain, whenever they fooke of this Affair, as any Body, who knows the impatience of Parents for the Welfare of an only Child, may guels they must be often Discoursing it over, and wishing the time was come; the Boy, who used feldom so much as to finile at other times. and who could never hear the greatest noise that could be made, would confrantly look wishfully in their Faces, and laugh immoderately, which is a plain Indication, that there was then a wonderful Instinct in Na-D 2

ture as I faid before, which made him foretafte his good Fortune, and, if I may be allowed the Expression, The Dawnings as it were of the Second fight, were then Preg-

fing them, as it just at them hidiw than To confirm this, the happy hour of his Deliverance being come; and the Doctor having procured Mr. Wallis's Book, came with great Joy, and defired to fee his Pupil: scarce were the Words out of his Mouth when the Child happened to come into the Room, and running towards the Doctor. fell on his Knees, killed his Hand eagerly, and Laughed as before, which to me, is a Demonstration, that he had an inlight into the Good, which the Doctor intended him.

It is certain, that feveral Learned Men, who have written concerning the Second fight, have Demonstrated by uncontestable Proofs, and undeniable Arguments, that Children, nay, even Horses and Cows, see the Second light, as well as Men and Women advanced in Years. But of this, I shall Discourse at large, in its proper Place, having allotted a whole future Chapter for that same Subject

of Second fightedness.

In about half a Year, the Doctor taught his little Dumb Pupil, First, to know his Letters, then to name any thing whatfoever, to leave off fome Savage Motions, which he had taken of his own accord, before to fignifie his Mind by, and to impart his Thoughts ture

Thoughts by his Fingers and his Pen, in a Manner as intelligible, and almost as swift thro' the Eyes, as that is of conveying our Ideas to one another, by our Voices thro'the Condites and Portholes of the Ears. But in little more than two Years, he could Write and Read, as well as any Body, because a great many People cannot conceive this; and others pretend it is not to be done in Nature: I will a little Discourfe upon Doctor Wallis's Foundation, and shew in a Manner obvious to the most ignorant; how this hitherto, Misterious help, may be easily Administred to the Deaf, and the Dumb, which shall be the Subject of the enfuing Chapter hisiq a sovielment to et

But I cannot Conclude this, without telling the handsome faying, with which this Child, when not quite Six Years old, as foon as he thought he could express himself well, payed his first Acknowledgment to his Mafter, and which Promifed, how great his future Genius was to be, when fo Witty a Child ripened into Man. The Words, he wrote to him, were thefe, only altered into

English, from the Scotch.

Sir, It is no little Work, you have Ac-complished, My Thanks are too poor amends: The World, Sir, shall give you Thanks; for as I could not have expressed my self without your Teaching me, so, those that can talk, tho' they have Eyes, cannot fee the Things, Tubich

which I can see, and shall tell them, so that, in doing me this, you have done a General Service to Mankind.

## CHAP. III.

The Method of Teaching Deaf and Dumb Persons to Write, Read, and understand a Language.

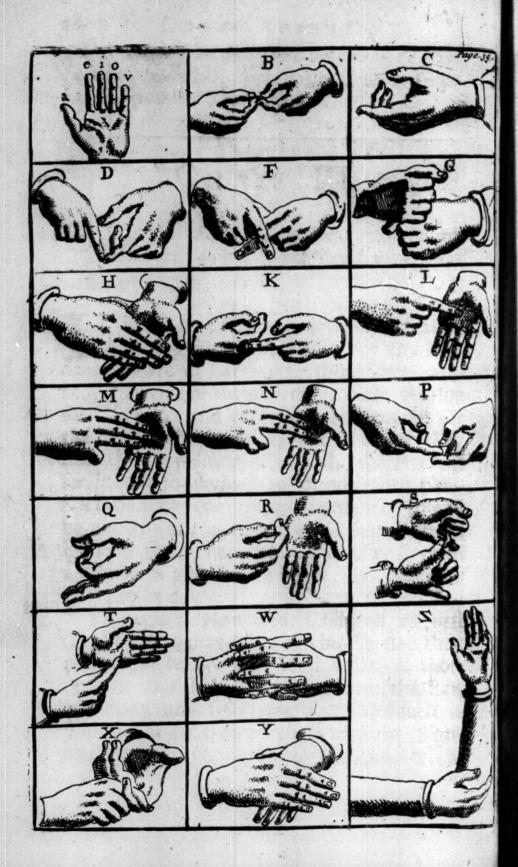
T is, I must confess, in some Measure amazing to me, that Men, of any Moderate Share of Learning, should not naturally conceive of themselves, a plain Reason for this Art, and know how to Account for the Practicability of it, the Moment they hear the Proposition advanced, the Reasons for it, are so obvious to the very first Consideration we can make about it. It will be likewise as amazing to me, that the most ignorant should not conceive it, after so plain a Reason is given them for it, as I am now going to set down.

To begin: How are Children at first taught a Language that can hear? Are they not taught by Sounds? And what are those Sounds, but Tokens and Signs to the Ear, importing and signifying such and such a Thing? If then, there can be Signs made to the Eye, agreed by the Party teach-

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ing the Child, that they fignific fuch and fuch 2 Thing, will not the Eye of the Child convey them to the Mind, as well as the Ear ? They are indeed different Marks to different Senfes, but both the one and the other do equally fignifie the fame Things or Notions, according to the Will of the Teacher, and confequently, must have an equal Effect with the Person, who is to be instructed: For tho' the Manners fignifying are different, the Things fignified are the fame. 7000

For Example; If, after having invented an Alphabet upon the Fingers, a Mafter always keeps Company with a Deaf Child, and teaches it to call for whatfoever it wants, by fuch Motions of the Fingers, which if put down by Letters, according to each invented Motion of each Finger, would form in writing a Word of a Thing, which it wanted; might not he by these regular Motions teach it's Eye the fame Notions of Things, as Sounds do to the Ears of Children that Hear : The Manner of Teaching the Alphabet by Fingers, is plainly fet down in the following Table. 10 15

When the Deaf Child has Learn't by thefe Motions a good Stock of Words, as Children that hear first learn by Sounds, we may methinks call not improperly, the Fingers of fuch a Dumb Infant, its Mouth, and the Eye of such a Deaf Child, its Ear. When he has learnt thus far, he must be taught to Write

as the Sound we give to those same Letters, making the Word Bread, do into our Heads thro' the Ears.

This once done, he may be easily taught to understand the Parts of Speech, as the Verb, the Noun, Pronoun, &c. and so by Rules of Grammar and Syntax, to compound Ideas, and connect his Words into a Language. The Method of which, since it is plainly set forth in Doctor Wallis's Letter to Mr. Beverly. I shall set it down by way of Extract; that People in the same Circumstances with the Person we treat of, and of the like Genius, may not have their Talents lost, for want of the like Assistance.

When once a Deaf Person has learn't so far, as to understand the common Discourse of others, and to express his Mind (tolerably well in Writing) I see no room to doubt, but that (provided Nature has endowed him with

our W

a proper Strength of Genius, as other Men that hear) he may become capable (upon further Improvement) of fuch further Knowledge as is attainable by Reading. For I must here join with the Learned Doctor Wallis, in afferting (as to the prefent cafe before us) that no Reason can be assigned. why fuch a Deaf Person may not attain the understanding of a Language as perfectly as those that hear; and with the same Learned Author, I take upon me to lay down this Proposition, as certain, that allowing the Deaf Person the like Time and Exercise, as to other Men is requisite in order to attain the Perfection of a Language, and the Elegance of it, he may understand as well, and Write as good Language as other Men, and abating only what doth depend upon Sound! as Tones, Cadencies, and fuch Punctilio's no whit inferior to what he may attain to, if he had his hearing as others have?

Palm) Finger (Thumb, Knuckle, Nath) An Extract from Dr. Wallis, concerning the Method of Teaching the Deaf and Dumb to Read. I die of god what

T is most Natural (as Children learn the Names of Things) to furnish him (by Degrees) with a Nomenclator, containing a Competent Number of Names of Things common and obvious to the Eye (that you may shew the Thing answering to such a Name) Name) and these digested under convenient Titles; and placed under them, in such convenient order (in several Columns, or other orderly Situation in the Paper) as (by their Position) best to express to the Eye, their Relation or Respect to one another. As Constraries or Correlatives, one against the other Subordinates or Appurtenances under their Principle, which may serve as a kind of Local Memory.

Thus (in one Paper) under the Title Mankind may be placed (not confusedly, but in decent order) Man, Woman, Child (Boy,

to other Men is require in order to Girla

In another Paper, under the Title Body, may be Written (in like convenient Order) Head (Hair, Skin, Ear) Face, Forehead, Eye (Eyelid, Eyebrow) Cheek, Nose (Nostril) Mouth (Lip, Chin) Neck, Throat, Back, Breast, Side (right-side, left-side) Belly, Shoulders, Arm (Elbow, Wrist, Hand) Back, Palm) Finger (Thumb, Knuckle, Nail) Thigh, Knee, Leg (Shin, Calf, Ancle) Foot (Heel, Sole) Toe.

And when he hath Learned the Import of Words, in each Paper, let him write them in like Manner, in distinct Leaves, or Pages of a Book (prepared for that purpose) to confirm his Memory, and to have recourse

to it upon occasion.

In a Third Paper, you may give him the Inward Parts. As Skull (Brain) Throat (Wind-

(Windpipe, Gullet) Stomach, Guts, Heart, Lungs, Liver, Splene, Kidney, Bladder (Urine) Vein (Blood) Bone (Marrow) Flesh, Fat, Oc. O. William Bone (Warrow)

In another Paper, under the Title Beaft, may be placed Horse (Stone-horse, Gelding, Mare (Colt) Bull (Ox) Cow, Calf. Sheep, Ram (Wether) Ewe (Lamb) Hog, Boar, Sow, Pig, Dog (Mastiff, Hound, Greyhound, Spaniel) Bitch (Whelp, Puppy) Hare, Rabbet, Cat, Mouse, Rat, &c.

Under the Title Bird or Fowl, put Cock Capon, Hen, Chick, Goofe (Gander) Gofling, Duck (Drake) Swan, Crow, Kite, Lark, &c.

Under the Title Fish, put Pike, Eel, Plaice, Salmon, Lobster, Crab, Oyster, Craw-fish, &c.

You may then put Plants or Vegetables, under severalHeads or Subdivisions of the same Head. As Tree (Root, Body, Bark, Bough, Leaf, Fruit) Oak, Ash, Apple-tree, Peartree, Vine, &c. Fruit. Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Grape, Nut, Orange, Lemon. Flower, Rose, Tulip, Giloser, Herb (Weed) Grass, Corn, Wheat, Barly, Rye, Pea, Bean.

And the like of Inanimates; as Heaven, Sun, Moon, Star, Element, Earth, Water, Air, Fire; and under the Title, Earth, Clay, Sand, Gravel, Stone. Metal, Gold, Silver, Brass, Copper, Iron (Steel) Lead, Tin (Pewter) Glass. Under the Title Water, put Sea, Pond.

Under the Title Clothes, put Woollen (Cloth, Stuff) Linnen (Holland, Lawn, Lockarum) Silk (Satin, Velvet) Hat, Cap, Band, Doublet, Breeches, Coat, Cloak Stocking, Shoe, Boot, Shirt, Petticoat, Gown, &c.

Under the Title House, put Wall, Roof,

Door, Window, Casement, Room, Lances

Under Room, put Shop, Hall, Parlour. Dining-Room, Chamber, Study, Closet,

Kitchin, Cellar, Stable, &c. Mo. morning

And under each of these, as distinct Heads. the Furniture or Mensils belonging thereunto; with Divisions and Subdivisions, as there is occasion, which I forbear to Mention, that I be not too Prolix. O (1991)

And in like manner, from Time to Time, may be added more Collections, or Claufes of Names or Words, conveniently digefied, under distinct Heads, and suitable Distributions; to be written in distinct Leaves or Pages of his Book, in fuch Order, as may feem convenient. Hemen Trate most As and

When he is furnished with a Competent Number of Names, though not fo many as I have mentioned: It will be feafonable to teach him, under the Titles Singular and Plural. Plural: The Formation of Plurals from Singulars; by adding S or Es. As Hand Hands Face Faces, Fish Fishes, &c. with some few irregulars, as Man Men, Woman Women, Foot Feet, Tooth Teeth, Mouse Mice. Lowfe Lice, Ox Oxen, &c.

Which, except the irregulars, will ferve for Possessives, to be afrer taught him, which are formed by their Primitives by like Addition of S or Es, except some few irregulars, as My Mine, Thy Thine, Our Ours, Your Yours, His,

Her. Hers. Their Theirs, &c. a nade bat A

And in all those, and other like Cases, it will be proper first, to shew him the Particulars, and then the General Title.

Then teach him in another Page or Paper. the Particulars, a, an, the, this, that, thefe. to give him force Notion of Statem.

thofe.

And the Pronouns, I, me, my, mine, thou, thee, thy, thine, we, us, ourours, ye, you, your, yours, he, him, his, the, her, hers, it, it's, they, them, their, theirs, who, whom, who's.

Then under the Titles Substantive Adje-Hive, teach him to Connect these, as my Hand, your Head, his Foot, his Feet, her Arm, Arms, our Hats, their Shoes, John's

Coat, William's Band, &c.

And in Order to furnish him with more Adjectives, under the Title Colours, you may place, black, white, gray, green, blue, yellow, red, &c. and having shewed the particulars, let him know that these are called Then

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called Colours. The like for tafte and friell. as fweet, bitter, foure, Think libbs yd ; erslag

And for Hearing ! found, noise, word.

Then for touch or feeling : hor, warm, cold, cool, wet, moift, dry, hard, foft, tough,

brittle, heavy, light, &c.

Prom whence you may furnish him with more Examples of Adjectives with Substantives; as, white Bread, brown Bread, green Grafs, fost Cheefe, hard Cheefe, black Hat,

my black Hat, &c.O wO. and

And then inverting the Order, Subfantive, Adjective, with the Verb Copulative between. As, Silver is white, Gold is yellow, Lead is heavy, Wood is light, Snow is white, Ink is black, Flesh is fost, Bone is hard, I am fick, I am not well, &c. which will begin to give him some Notion of Syntax.

In like Manner, when Substantive and Substantive are fo connected; as Gold is a Metal, a Rose is a Flower, they are Men. they are Women, Horses are Beafts, Geese

are Fowls, Larks are Birds, &c.

Then as those before relate to Quality, you may give him fome other Words relating to Quantity. As long, fhort, broad, narrow: thick, thin; high, tall, low; deep, shallow, great, big, small (little) much, little; many, few, full, empty; whole, part, piece; all, fome, none, strong, weak, quick, slow, equal, unequal, bigger, less.

Then words of figure: As streight, crooked, plain, bowed, concave, hollow, convex; round, square, three-square, sphere, globe, bowl, cube, die, upright, sloping, leaning forward, leaning backward, like, unlike.

Of Gesture; as stand, lie, sit, kneel,

fleep.

Of Motion; as move, stir, rest, walk, go, come, run, leap, ride, sall, rise, swim, sink, drawn, slide, creep, crawl, sly, pull, draw, thrust, throw, bring, fetch, carry.

Then Words relating to Time; place, number, weight, measure, money, &c. are in convenient time, to be shewed him distinctly; for which the teacher according to his Discretion, may take a convenient Season.

As likewise the Time of the Day; the Days of the Week, the Days of the Month, the Months of the Year; and other Things relating to the Almanack, which he will quickly be capable to understand, if once Methodically shewn him.

As likewise the Names, and Situation of Places, and Countries, which are convenient for him to know; which may be orderly written in his Book, and shewed him in the Map of London, England, Europe, the

World, &c.

But these may be done at leisure, as likewise the practice of Arithmetick, and other like Pieces of Learning.

In the mean time, after the Concord of Substantive and Adjective, he is to be thewed by convenient Examples, that of the Naminative and Verb. As for Instance; I go you fee, he fits, they ftand, the fire burns, the fun fhines, the wind blows, the rain falls, the water runs; and the like, with the Titles in the top Nominative Verb.

After this, (under the Titles Nominative Verb, Acquiative) give him Examples of Verbs Transitive; as I see you, you see me, the fire burns the wood, the Boy makes the fire, the Cook roafts the meat, the Butler

lays the cloath, we eat our dinner.

Or even with a double Accusative; as you teach me writing or to write, John teacheth me to Dance, Thomas tells me a Tale,

Esc.

Rewife the Time of the Day After this, you may teach him the Flexion or Conjugation of the Verb, or what is Equivalent thereunto; for in our English Tongue, each Verb hath but two Tenfes, the Present and the Preter, two Participles, the Active and the Passive, all the rest is performed by Auxiliaries, which Auxiliaries have no more Tenfes than the other Verbs.

Those Auxiliaries are, do, did, will, would, shall, should, may, might, can, could, must, ought, to, have, had, am, be, was. And if by Examples you can infinuate the Significatation of these few Words, you have taught

him the whole Flexion of the Verb.

And

And here it will be convenient, once for all, to write him out a full Paradigm of some one Verb, suppose to see, through all those Auxiliaries.

The Verb itself, hath but these sour Words to be Learned, see, saw, seeing, seen, save that after thou, in the second Person Singular, in both Tenses, we add est, and in the Third Person Singular, in the Present Tense eth or es, or instead thereof, st, th, s, and so in all Verbs.

Then to the Auxiliaries, do did, will world, shall should, may might, can could, must ought to, we join the Indefinite see, And after have, had, am, be, was, the Passive Particle seen, and so for all other Verbs.

But the Auxiliary Am or Be, is somewhat irregular in a double Form.

Am art is: Plural are, was wast was, Plural were.

Be beeft be: Plural be, were wert were, Plural were.

Be, am, was, being, been. hour His contr.

Which, attended with the other Auxiliaries, make us the whole Passive Voice.

All Verbs, whithout Exceptions, in the Active Participle are formed by adding ing, as fee feeing, teach teaching, &c.

The Preter Tense, and the Participle are formed regularly, by adding ed, but are oft subject to Contractions, and other irregularities, sometime the same in both, sometime different,

different, and therefore it is convenient here to give a Table of Verbs, especially, the most usual, for those three Cases, which may at once teach their Signification and Formation; as boil boiled, rost rosted rosted, bake baked baked, &c. teach taught raught, bring brought brought, buy bought bought, bring brought brought, buy bought bought, &c. see saw seen, give gave given, take took taken, for lake for sooke for saken, write wrote written, &c. with many more fit to be Learned.

The Verbs being thus dispatched, he is then to learn the Prepositions; wherein lies the whole Regimen of the Noun. For Diversity of Cases we have none, the force of which is to be infinuated by convenient Examples, suited to their different Significations. As for Instance, Of, a piece of Bread, a pint of Wine, the colour of a Pot, the colour of Gold, a ring of Gold, a cup of Silver, the Mayor of London, the longest of all, &c.

And in like Manner, for off on upon to unto, till until, from at in within, out without, into out of, about over under, above below, between among, before behind after, for, by, with, through, against, concerning, and by this time he will be pretty well inabled to understand a fingle Sentence.

In the last Place; he is in like Manner to be taught Conjunctions, which serve to Connect not Words only, but Sentences, as and also, likewise, either or whether, neither

nor,

nor, if then, why, wherefore, because, therefore, but, though, yet, &c. and these Illustrated by convenient Examples in each case as, Because I am cold, therefore I go to the fire, that I may be warm, for it is cold weather.

If it were fair, then it would be good walking, but however, though it rain, yet I must go, because I promised with other like Instances.

And by this time his Book, if well furnished with plenty of Words, and those well digested under several Heads, and in good Order, and well recruited from time to time as new Words occur, will serve him in the Nature of a Distinary and Grammar.

And in case the Deaf Person be otherwise of a good Natural Capacity, and the Teacher of a good Sagacity; by this Method, proceeding gradually step by step, you may, with diligence and due Application of Teacher and Learner in a Years Time, or thereabouts, perceive a greater Progress than you would expect, and a good Foundation laid for further Instruction in matters of Religion, and other Knowledge which may be taught by Books.

It will be convenient all along to have Pen, Ink, and Paper, ready at hand, to write down in a Word, what you fignifie to him, by Signs, and cause him to write, or shew how to write, what he fignifies by Signs; which

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way of fignifying their mind by Signs, Deaf Perfords are often very good at. And we must endeavour to learn their Language, if I may so call it, in order to teach them ours; by hewing what! Words answer to their Signs.

Twill be convenient alfo, as you go along, after some convenient Progress made, to express, in as plain Language as may be, the Import of some of the Tables; as And by this time his Book, sonsfirl rot

The Head is the highest part of the Body, the Feet the lowest part, the Face is the forepart of the Head, the Forehead is over the Eves, the Cheeks are under the Eves, the Nose is between the Cheeks, the Mouth is under the Nofe, and above the Chin, on a good Natural Capacity, and the Tab

And such plain Discourse put into writing, and particularly explained, will teach him by degrees to understand plain Sentences; and like Advantages, a Sagacious Teacher may take, as occasion offers itself from Time to Time is and a good Foundari.emT

This Extract is mostly taken out of the Ingenious Dr. Wallis, and lying hid in that little Book, which is but rarely Inquired after and too fcarcely known; dyed in a Manner with that Great Man. And as he defigned it for the General use of Mankind, that Laboured under the Misfortune of losing those two valuable Talents of Hearing and Speak-VEW

Speaking, I thought it might not be amiss (in the bife of so particular a Dumb Person as I am Writing) to give them this small but particular Fragment of Grammar and Syntax. 18 Albert I amod I is shored under

It is Exactly adjusted to the Leglish Tongue; Because such are the Persons, with whom the Dr. had to deal, I and such the Persons whose Benefit along I consult within Treatise, gain we in Writing themselves in Writing themselves.

One of the chief Persons, who was taught by Dr. Walkin, was Mr. Alexander Ropham, Brother in-Law (if Lamanot wmistaken) to the present Barl of Oxfords and belwas a very great Proficient in this way; hand the very great Proficient in this way; hand the language so well, as to give under his Hand many rare Indications of a Masterly Genius many warm and bus sevielments

The Uncle of his present Sardinian Majefly, as I have been credibly informed, had the want of the same Organs, and yet was a perfect Statesman, and wrote in five or six different Languages Elegantly well, d. Him

Bishop Burnet in his Book of Travels tells us a Story almost incredible; but tells it as a passage, that deserves our belief. It is concerning a young Lady at Genoa, who was not only Deaf and Dumb, but Blind too (it seems) into the Bargain; and this Lady, He assures us as a truth, could, by putting her Hand on her Sisters Mouth, know every thing she said.

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But

But to Return back to England, we have many rare Inflances of our own Countrymen, the Principal of whom I shall mention, as their Names occur to my Memory. Sir John Gawdy, Sir Thomas Knotcliff, Sir --Copwick, Sir Henry Lydall, and Mr. Richard Lyns of Oxford, were all of this Number, and vet Men Eminent in their feveral Capacities, for understanding many Authors, and Expressing themselves in Writing with won-derful Pacility, violet Persons, viviliant to and

But

In Hatton Garden, there now Lives a Miracle of Wit and good Nature, I mean the Daughter of Min Loggin, who, the born Deaf and Dumb, (and the has a Brother who has the fame Impediments) yet writes her Mind down upon any Subject with fuch Acuteness as would Amaze Learned Men themselves, and put many Students, that have passed for Wits, to a Blush, to see themfelves to far furpalled by a Woman amidst that deficiency of the common Organs. If any body speaks a word distinctly, this Lady will, by observing narrowly the Motion of the speakers Lips, pronounce the Word af-

- Asthere are a great many Families in England and Ireland, that have feveral and fome even have five or fix Dumb Perlons belonging to them. And as a great many more believe it impossible for Perlons born Deaf and Dumber Write and Read, and have laid.

have thence taken Occasion to say and affert that Mr. Campbell could certainly speak, I could never think it a Digression in the History of this Man's Life to set down the Grammar by which he himself was taught, and which he has taught others, (I wo of which Scholars of his are boys in this Town) partly to consute the Slander made against him, and partly for the help of others Dumb and Deaf, whose Parents may by these Examples be Encouraged to get them taught.

CHAR MINITY

Toung Duncan Campbell returns with his Mother to Edinburg. The Earl of Argyleistoverthrow. The Ruin of Mr. Archibald Campbell, and his Death: Toung Duncan's practice in Prediction at Edinburg, while yet a Boy.

Geven Years of Age, half a Highlander and half a Laplander, delighted in wearing a little Bonnet and Plaid, thinking it looked very Manly in his Countrymen, and his Pather, affoon as he was out of his Hanging Sleeves and left off his Boys Veft, indulged him with that kind of Orefs, which is truly Antique and Heroick. In this early part of his Nonage he was brought to Edinburgh by his Mother in Law, where I my felf grew afresh acquainted with her, his Father being then but lately Dead. Just after the Civil Commotion.

tion, and off and on have known him ever fince, and Conversed with him very frequently during that space of time which now is about three or four and thirty Years, so that whatever I fay concerning him in the future Pages, I shall relate to the Reader from my own certain Knowledge, which, as I resolve to continue Anonymous, may perhaps not have fo much Weight and Authority as if I had prefix'd my Name to the Account. Be that as it will, there are hundreds of living Witnesses, that will justifie each Action I relate, and his own future Actions while he lives will procure belief and credit to the precedent ones which I am going to record; fo that if many do remain Infidels to my Relations and will not allow them Exact (the fate of many as credible and more Important Historians than my felf) I can however venture to flatter my felf that greater will be the Number of those, who will have a Faith in my Writings, than of those who will reject my Accounts as little Bonnet and Plaid, thinking it leldibroni

Having just spoke of the Decease of Mr. Archibald Campbell, the Father of our Young Duncan Campbell . It will not be amiss here to observe how true the Predictions of his Lapland Mother were, which arose from Second Sight, according to the Notices given by the Child's Father to its Grandfather in his Letter from Lapland, even before it was born; which Thews that the Infant held this Se-

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cond Sighted Power or Occult faculty of Di-

In the Year 1689, the Duke of Monmouth and the Earl of Argyle failed out of the Ports of Holland without any Obstruction, the Earl of Argyle in May with three Ships for Scotland, and Monmouth in June with the same Number for England.

The Earl fetting out first, was also the first at Landing. Artyl having attempted to Land in the North of Scotland and being disappointed by the Vigilance of the Bishop of the Orcades oLanded in the West, and Incamped at Dunst afte Castle in the Province of Lorn, which had belonged to him. The omitted nothing that might deaw over to him all the Malecontenes in the Kingdom, whom he thought more Numerous than they afterwards appeared to be. He difperfed about his Declarations, wherein, wafter protesting, that he had taken up Arms only in Defence of Religion and the Laws, against an injust Ulurper (to he Stiled King James the Second) heinvited all good Protestants, and fuch Scotch as would affert the Liberty to join him against a Prince, he said, was got into the Throne, to ruin the Reformation, and to bring in Popery and Arbitrary Power. Next he fent Letters to those he thought his Friends, (among whom was Mr. Archibald Campbell, who according to the vast deference payed by the Scot's to their Chief, joined him, tho, in his heart of a quite different Principle to call them to his Affiftance: He Detached two of his Sons to make Inroades in the Neighbourhood, and compel fome by Threats, others by mighty Promifes to join him. All his Contrivances could not raife him above three Thousand Men, with whom he Incamped in the Isle of Boot, where he was soon in a manner Besieged by the Earl of Dunbarton, with the King's Forces, and several other Bodies Commanded by the Duke of Gardon, the Marquis of Athol, the Earl of Arran, and other Great Men, who came from all Parts to quench the Fire before it grew to a Head.

The Earl of Argyle being obliged to quit a Post he could not make good, went over into a Part of the Country of his own Name, where having hastily Fortified a Castle called Ellingrey, he put into it the Arms and Ammunition taken out of his Ships, which lay at Anchor under the Cannon of a Fort; he Errected near that Place. There his Rout began; for going out from the Castle with his Forces to make an Incursion, one of his Parties was Deseated by the Marquiss of Athol, who slew four hundred of his Men; and Captain Hamilton who Attacked his Ships with some of the King's, and took them without any resistance.

III

The Earl of Dunbarton advancing towards him, at the fame time, by long Marches, while he Endeavouved to fecure himfelf by Rivers, furprized him passing the Civde in the Village of Killern, as he was Marching rowards Lenox? Dunbarton coming upon them at Night, would have flaid till the next Day to Attack the Rebels, but they gave him not to much time, for they pasted the River in the Night, in such Confusion, that being overcome with fear; they differfed as foon as over! Argyle could fcarce rally fo many as would make him a final Guard, which was foon feattered again, Dunbarton having passed the River, and divided his Forces to purfue those that fled. Argyle had taken Guides to Conduct him to Galloway: but they mistaking the way, and leading him into a Bog, most of those, that fill followed him, quitted their Horles, every Man thift-Abdicated their Bhates betallamid rolling

Argyle himself was making back alone towards the Clyde, when two Resolute Servants, belonging to an Officer in the King's Army meeting him, tho' they knew him not, bid him Surrender. He fir'd at, and missed them; but they took better Aim, and wounded him with a Pistol Ball. Then the Earl drawing his two Pistols out of the Holsters, quitted his Horse, that was quite tired, and took the River. A Country Fellow, who came with those two, that had first assaulted him, pursued

fued him with a Piftel in his Hand; the Earl would have fired one of his, but the flint failing he was dangeroully wounded in the Head. by the Peafant. He discovered himself, as he fell Senfeless crying out, Unfortunate Argyle: This Nobleman how far foever he may be thought milled in Principle, was certainly in his Person a very Brave and a very Gallant Hero, They made haft to draw him out and bring him to himself after which being delivered up to the Officers, the Erring unfortunate Great Man was Conducted to Edingburgh and there Beheaded.

Many Gentlemen that followed the Fortunes of this Great Man, tho? not in his Death they shared in all the other Calamities attending his overthrow. They most of them fled into the remotest Isles and the obscurest corners of all Scotland : Gentented with the daving of their Lives it they grew Exiles and Banished Men of their own making, and Abdicated their Estates before they were known to be Forfeited, because, for fear of being informed against by the Common Fellows they Commanded, they durit not appear to lay their Claims of Of this Number was Mr. Archibald Campbell, and this new Difaster wounded him deep into the very Heart, after so many late misadventures, and fent him untimely to the Grave. He perfectly pined away and walted; he was fix Months dying Inch by Inch, and the Difference between his Last Breath and his way of

beul

of Breathing during all that time, was only. that he Expired with a greater Sigh than he ordinarily fetched every time when he drew his Breath.

Every thing the Lapland Lady had Predicted fo long before, being thus come to pass, we may the less admire at the wonders performed by her Son, when we confider this faculty of Divination to be forderived to him from her, and Grown as it were Hereditary. Huganal migal V gardov landunger s

Our Young Prophet, who had taught most of his little Companions to converse with him by Finger, was the Head at every little Pastime and Game they Played at. Marbles (which he used to call Children's playing at Bowls) yielded him mighty Diversion; and he was fo dexterous an Artiff at shooting that little Alablafter Globe from between the end of his fore-finger and the knuckle of his Thumb, that he feldom missed hitting Plum (as the Boys call it ) the Marble he aimed at, tho' at the distance of two or three yards. The Boys always when they played coveted to have him on their side, and by hearing that he foretold other things, used to consult him, when they made their little Marches (which were things of great Importance in their Thoughts) who should get the Victory. He used commonly to leave these trifles undecided, but if ever he gave his Opinion in thefe trivial Affairs, the Persons fared well by their

their Consultation, for his Judgment about them was like a petty Oracle, and the end always Answered his Prediction. But I would have my Reader imagin (that the' our Duncan Campbell was himself but a Boy) He was not confulted only by Boys; his Penetration and Inlight into things of a high Nature, got Air, and being attefted by credible Witnesses won him the Esteem of Perfons of Mature Years and Discretion.

If a Beautiful young Virgin languished for a Husband; or a Widow's Mind was in Labour to have a fecond venture of Infants by another Spoule: If a Housekeeper had lost any thing belonging to her Master, still little Duncan Campbell was at Hand.; he was the Oracle to be applied to, and the little Chalk'd Circle, where he was diverting himself with his play-fellows near the Cross at Edinburgh, was frequented with as much folicitation and as much credit, as the Tripos of Apollo was at Delphos in Ancient times.

It was highly Entertaining to fee a Young Blooming Beauty come and flily pick up the Boy from his Company, carry him home with as much eagerness as she would her Gallant, because she knew she should get the Name of her Gallant out of him before he went, and bribe him with a Sugar Plumb to write down the Name of a Young Scotch Peer in a green

How often after he has been wallowing in the dust have I my self feen nice squeamish Widows help him up in their gilded Chariots and give him a Pleafant ride with them. that he might tell them they should not long lie a lone; little Duncan Campbell had as much business upon his Hands as the Parsons of all the Parishes in Edinburgh. He commonly was confulted and named the Couples before the Minister joined them; thus he grew a rare Customer to the Toyshop, from whence he most an end received Fees and Rewards for his Advices. If Lady Betty fuch a one was foretold that the should certainly have Beau fuch a one in Marriage then little Duncan was fure to have a Hobby-Horse from the Toyshop as a Reward for the promifed Fop. If fuch a Widow that was ugly but very Rich, was to be pushed hard for as she pretended (tho' in reality eafily won) little Duncan upon enfuring her fuch a Captain or fuch a Lieutenant Colonel. was fure to be prefented from the fame Child's Warehouse with a very handsome Drum. and a Silver'd Trumpet.

If a Seampstress had an Itching desire for a Parson, she would upon the first Assurance of him, give this little Apollo a Past-board Temple or Church finely painted and a Ring of Bells into the Bargain, from the same

Toy-Office.

If a Housekeeper lost any Plate, the Thief was certain to be catched, provided she took little Master into the Store-Room, and asked him the Question, after she had given him his Belly full of Sweet-Meats.

Neither were the Women only his confulters; the Grave Merchants, who were Anxious for many ventures at Sea, applied to the Boy for his Opinion of their fecurity, and they looked upon his Opinion to be as fafe as the Infurance Office for Ships. If he but told them, the Ship was just fet Sail and a Tempest rose just after on the Ocean, that it would have a successful Voyage, gain the Port designed, and return home safe Laden with the Exchange of Traffick and Merchandize; they dismissed all their Fears, banish'd all their Cares, set their Hearts at ease, and safe in his Opinion, enjoyed a Calm of Mind amidst a Storm of Weather.

Gamester, who was a Person so far from being of a Credulous Disposition that he was an unbeliever in several Points of Religion, and the next Door to an Insidel. Yet as much as he was a Stranger to Faith, he was Massered and overpowered so far, in his incredulity, by the Strange Events, which he had seen come frequently to pass from the Predictions of this Child, that he had commonly daily access to this Boy to learn his more adverte and more prosperous Hours of Gaming. At

first indeed he would try, when the Child foretold him his ill Fortune, whether it would prove true, and relying upon the mere hazard and turn of the Dye, he had always (as he observed) a run of ill Luck on those forbidden Days, as he never fail'd of good if he chose the fortunate Hours directed by the Boy. One time above all the rest, just before he was departing from Edinburgh, and when the Season of Gaining was almost over, most Persons of Wealth and Distinction withdrawing for Pleafure to their Seats in the Country, he came to young Duncan Campbell to confult; and was extremely folicitous to know, how happily or unluckily he fhould end that Terin(as we may call it) of the Gamesters weighty Business, viz. Play, there being a long Vacation likely to enfue, when the gaming Table would be empty, and the Box and Dice lie idle and ceafe to rattle. The Boy encourag'd him fo well with his Predictions on this occasion, that Count Cog went to the Toy-shop, brought him from thence a very fine Ivory T Tosum (as Children call it) a pretty Set of painted and guilded little Nine-pins and a Bowl, and a large Bag of Marbles and Alloys: And what do you think the Gamester got by this little Present and the Prediction of the Boy? Why without telling the leaft title of Falshood, within the space of the last Week's Play, the Gains of Count Cog, really amounted to no less than Twens

forefold him his ill Forrune, whether it wixen Having mention'd these Persons of so many different Professions by borrow'd Names, and perhaps in a manner feemingly Ludicrous; I would not have my Reader from hence take occasion of looking upon my account as fabulous: If I was not to make use of borrow'd Names, but to tell the real Characters and Names of the Persons, I should do injury to those old Friends of his, who first gave Credit to our young Seer, while I am endeavouring to gain him the Credit and Esteem of new ones, in whose way it has not yet happen'd to consult him. For many Persons are very willing to ask fuch Questions as the foregoing ones; but few or none willing to have the Publick told they ask'd them; tho' they fucceeded in their Wish and were amply satisfy'd in their Curiofity. I have represented them perhaps in a ludicrous manner, because tho' they are misterious Actions they are still the Actions of a Boy, and as the Rewards he receiv'd for his Advices did really and truly confift of fuch Toys as I mentioned, fo could they not be treated of in a more ferious manner, without the Author's incurring a magisterial Air of Pedantry, and shewing a Mind, as it were, of being mighty Grave and Sententious about Trifles. There are however fome things of greater Weight and Importance done by him in a more advanc'd Stage of Life, which HINNY T

which will be deliver'd to the Publick with that Exactitude and Gravity which becomes them; and in some of those Relations, the Names of some Persons, that are concerned, shall be printed, because it will not at all be injurious to them, or because I have their leave, and they are still living to testify what

I shall relate.

In the mean time as the greatest part of his Non-age was spent in predicting almost innumerable things, which are all however reducible to the general Heads above-mention'd; I will not tire the Reader with any particulars; but instead of doing that, before I come to shew his Power of Divination, in the more active Parts of his Life, and when after removing from Edinburgh to London he at last made it his publick Profession: I shall account how fuch Divinations may be made, and divert the Reader with many rare Examples (taken from feveral faithful and undoubted Historians) of Persons, who have done the like before him, some in one way, and some in another; tho' in this he seems to be peculiar, and to be (if I may be allow'd the Expression) a Species by himself alone in the Talent of Prediction; that he has colle-Eted within his own individual Capacity all the Methods, which others feverally us'd, and with which they were differently and fingly gifted in their feveral ways of fore-feeing and fore-telling. This

This Art of Prediction is not attainable any otherwise, than by these Three Ways; first it is done by the Company of Familiar Spirits and Genii, which are of Two Sorts; fome Good and fome Bad; who tell the gifted Person the things of which he informs other People. 2dly, It is perform'd by the Second Sight, which is very various, and differs in most of the Possessors, it being but a very little in some, very extensive and constant in others; beginning with some in their Infancy, and leaving them before they come to Years; happening to others in a middle Age, to others again in an old Age that never had it before and lasting only for a term of Years, and now and then for a very short period of Time; and in some intermitting, like fits as it were of Vision, that leave them for a time, and then return to be as ftrong in them as ever, and it being in a manner Hereditary to some Families, whose Children have it from their Infancy without intermission to a great old Age, and even to the time of their Death, which they often foretell before it comes to pass to a Day, nay even to an Hour. 3dly, It is attain'd by the diligent Study of the lawful Part of the Art of Magick.

Before I give the Reader an account (as I shall do in Three distinct Discourses) 1st, concerning the Intercourfe which Familiar Spirits, viz. the good and bad Genii have had

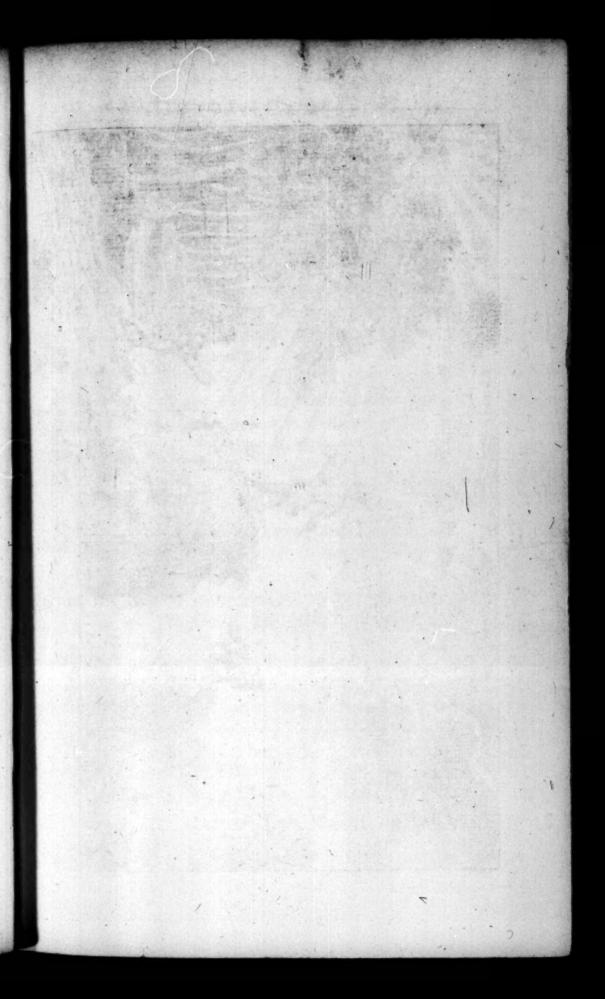
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and continue to have to a great degree with fome felect Parts of Mankind, 2dly, concerning the wonderful and almost miraculous Power of a Second Sight, with which many beyond all controverly have been extraordinarily but visibly gifted; and 3dly, concerning the pitch of Perfection, to which the magick Science has been carry'd and promoted by some adepts in that misterious Art; I will premife a few particulars about the Genii, which attended our little Duncan Campbell, and about the Second Sight, which he had when yet a Child, and when we may much more eafily believe, that the Wonders, he perform'd and wrote of, must have been rather brought about by the intervention of fuch Genii and the mediation of fuch a Sight; than that he could have invented fuch Fables concerning them, and compassed such Predictions as feem'd to want their affiftance, by the mere dint of a Child's Capacity.

One Day, I remember, when he was about Nine Years of Age, going early to the House, where he and his Mother liv'd, and it being before his Mother was stirring, I went into little Duncan Campbell's Room to divert myself with him, I found him sitting up in his Bed with his Eyes broad open, but as motionless as if he had been asleep, or even (if it had not been for a lively beautiful Colour which the little pretty fair Silver Hair'd Boy always had in his Cheeks) as if he had

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been quite dead; he did not feem fo much as to breath; the Eylids of him were fo fix'd and immovable, that the Eylashes did not so much as once shake, which the least Motion imaginable must agitate; not to say that he was like a Person in an Exstacy, he was at least in what (we commonly call) a Brown Study to the highest degree, and for the largest space of time I ever knew. I, who had been frequently inform'd by People, who have been present at the Operations of Second Sighted Perfons, that, at the Sight of a Vision, the Eylids of the Person are erected, and the Eyes continue staring till the Object vanishes, I(Ifay) fate myfelf fortly down on his Bed-fide, and with a quiet Amazement observ'd him, avoiding diligently any Motion, that might give him the least disturbance, or cause in him any avocation or distraction of Mind from the Business he was so intent upon. I remark'd that he held his Head fide-ways with his Mouth wide open and in a lift ning Posture, and that after so lively a manner, as, at first general thought, made me forget his Deafness and plainly imagin he heard something, till the Second thought of Reflection brought into my Mind the Misfortune that Thut up all Passage for any Sound through his Ears. After a stedfast Gaze, which lasted about Seven Minutes, he smiled, and stretch'd his Arms as one recovering from a Fit of Indolence, and rubb'd his Eyes; then turning towards





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and hinted to me, upon his Fingers, his defire for Pen, Inkland Paper, which I reached him from a little Desk, that stood at his Bed's feet and satisfied and cloden of anomal

Placing the Paper upon his Knees he wrote me the following Lines, which together with my Answers I preserve by me, for their Rarity, to this very Day, and which I have transcribed Word for Word, as they form a

Duncan Campbell. I am forry I cant flay with you; but I shall see my pretty Youth and my Lamb by, and by, in the Fields, near a little Coppice, on Grove, where I go often to play with them, and I would not lose their Company for the whole World; for they and I are mighty familiar together, and the Boy tells me every thing, that gets me my Reputation among the Ladies and Nobility, and you must keep it Secret.

My Question. I will be sure to keep it secret: But how do you know you are to meet them there to Day? Did the little Boy ap-

point you?

Duncan Campbell. Tess he did, and fightfy'd, that he had several things to predict to me, concerning People, that, he fore-knew, would come to me, the Week following, to ask me Questions. My Question. But what was you staring at,

when I came in?

Duncan Campbell. Why, at that little Boy,

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that goes along with the Lamb I speak of, and twas then he made me the Appointment.

My Question. How does he do it? Does he from a little Dealt, that flood at his Software

Duncan Campbell. No, he writes sometimes, but oftner he speaks with his Fingers, and mighty Swift; No Man can do it fo quick, or write half so soon; he has a little Bell in his Hand, like that, which my Mather makes me a Sign to shake, when the wants the Servants; with That he tickles my Brain frangely, and gives me an incredible Delight of feeling in the inside of my Head; he usually wakes ms with it in the Morning, when he comes to make me an Appointment. I fancy, 'tis what you call Hearing, which makes me mighty desirous I could hear in your way; 'tis sweeter to the feeling, methinks, than any thing is to the tast; It is just as if my Head was tickled to Death, as my Nurse used to tickle my Sides; but 'tis a different feeling, for it makes things like little Strings, tremble in my Temples, and behind my Ears. Now I remember, I will tell you what 'tis like, that makes me believe 'tis like your Hearing, and that strange thing, which you, that can speak, call Sound or Noise: Because, when I was at Church with my Mother, who told me the Bells could be heard ringing a Mile off: As I was kneeling on the Bench, and leaning over the top of the Pew and gnawing the Board, every time, the Man pull a the Rope, I thought all my Head beat, as if it would come to Pieces, but yet it pleased me, methought,

methoaght, rather than pain'd me, and I would be always gnawing the Board, when the Man pull'd the Rope, and I told my Mother the rea-Son: The feeling of that was something like the little Bell, but only that made my Head throb as if it would break, and this tickles me and makes, as it were, little Strings on the back of my Ears dance and tremble like any thing, is not that like your way of Hearing?-- If it be it is a sweet thing to hear .- It is more please Sant than to see the finest Colours in the World, -- it is something like being tickled in the Nose with a Feather till one Sneezes, or like the feeling, after one strikes the Leg, when it has been numb or afteep, only with this difference, that those Two ways give a Pain and the other a Pleasure; I remember too, when I had a great Cold for about Two Months, I had a feeling something like it, but that was blunt, dull, confus'd and troublesome. Is not this like what you call Hearing?

My Question. It is the finest kind of hearing, my Dear, it is what we call Mufick. But what fort of a Boy is that, that meets

you? And what fort of a Lamb?

Duncan Campbell. Oh! tho' they are like? other Boys and other Lambs which you fee, they are a Thousand Times prettier and finer; you never faw such a Boy nor such a Lamb
in your Life-time.

My Question. How big is he? As big as

you are? And what fort of a Boy is he?

Duncan

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Duncan Campbell. He is a little little pretty Boy, about as tall as my Knee, his Face is as white as Snow, and so are his little Hands; his Checks are as red as a Cherry, and so are his Lips; and, when he Breaths, it makes the Air more perfum'd than my Mother's sweet Baggs that she puts among the Linnen; he has got a Crown of Roses, Cowslips, and other Flowers. upon his Head, such as the Maids gather in May; his Hair is like fine Silver Threads, and Shine like the Beams of the Sun; he wears a loofe Veil down to his Feet, that is as Blue as the Sky in a clear Day, and embroider'd with Spangles, that look like the brightest Stars in the Night; be carries a Silver Bell in one Hand, and a Book and Pencil in the other; and he and the little Lamb will dance and leap about me in a Ring as high as my Head; the Lamb has got a little Silver Collar with Nine little Bells upon it; and every little piece of Wooll upon its Back, that is as white Milk, is tied up all round it in Puffs like a little Misses Hair, with Ribbons of all Colours; and round its Head too are little Roses and Violets Ruck very thick into the Wooll that grows upon its Forehead, and behind and between its Ears in the Shape of a Diadem. They first meet me dancing thus; and after they have dane'd sometime, the little Boy writes down wonderful things in his Book, which I write down in mine; then they dance again, till he rings his Bell, and then they are gone

all of a sudden I know not where; but I feel the tickling in the inside of my Head caus'd by the Bell less and less, 'til I don't feel it at all, and then I go home, read over my Lesson in my Book, and when I have it by heart, I burn the written Leaves, according as the little Boy bids me, or he would let me have no more. But I hear the little Bell again, the little Boy is angry with me, he pull'd me Twice by the Ear, and I would not displease him for any thing; so I must get up and go immediately, to the Joy and Delight of my Life.

I told him he might, if he would promife me to tell me further another time; he said he would, if I would keep it secret. I told him I would, and so we parted; tho' just before he went, he said he smelt some Venison, and he was sure they would shortly have some for Dinner; and nothing was so sure as that, my Man had my Orders to bring a Side of Venison to me the next Day to Mrs. Campbell's, for I had been hunting, and came thither from the death of a Deer that Morning; and intended as usual to make a stay there for Two or Three Days.

There are I know many Men of severe Principles, and who are more Strict, Grave and Formal, in their manner of thinking, than they are Wise; who will be apt to judge of these relations, as things merely Fabulous and Chimerical, and, not contented with being dis-believers by themselves, will late

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bour to infinuate into others this pernicious Notion, that it is a fign of Infirmity and Weakness in the Head, to yield them Credit. But the I could eafly argue thefe Sir Gravities down: tho' a Sentence or Two would do their Business, put them beyond the Power of replying, and strike them Dumb, yet do I thing it not worth my while; their greatest and most wonted Objection against these Eudemons and Kakodemons, being that it arises all from the work of fancy, in Persons of a melancholick Blood. If we consider the nature of this Child's Dialogue with me, will it not be more whimfically strange and miraculous, to fay, that a Child of Nine Years old had only a fancy of fuch things as thefe, of which it had never heard any Body give an account, and that it could by the mere frength of Imagination predict fuch things as really after came to pass, than it is (when it does so ftrangely predict things) to believe the Child does it, in the manner itself owns it does, which is by the intervention of a good Demon, or a happy Genius. Departing therefore from these singular wise Mens Opinions, who will believe nothing Excellent can happen to others, which it has not been their Lot to enjoy a share of, I shall take my farewel hastily of them (without looking my own time or theirs) in the Words of the ingenious and learned Monfieur le Clerc. Acerbos homines non Moror, Indignos quippe, qui hac studia tractent

# of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. 77 practient, aut quorum Judivit alla ratio habe-

I shall rather fee how far these things have lain open to the Eyes of, and been explain'd by the ancient Sages; I will relate who among them were happy in their Genii, and who among the Moderns, whose Examples may be Authorities for our Belief; I will fet down as clearly as I can, what Perception Men have had of Genii or Spirits, by the fense of seeing, what by the fense of hearing what by the sense of feeling, touching or tasting, and in fine, what Perception others have had of thefe Genii by all the Senies, what by Dreams and what by Magick, a thing rarely to be met with at once in any fingle Man, and which feems particular to the Child, who was the Subject of our last When I have little historical Account. brought Examples and the Opinions of wife Philosophers, and the Evidence of undeniable Witnesses, which one would think fufficient to evince Persons of the Commerce Men have with Spirits, if they were not past all fense of Conviction: I shall, not so much to corroborate what I fay, as to shame some Wiseacres, who would by their frail Reason scan all things, and pretend to folve the Mysteries afcribed to Spirits as Facts merely natural, and who would banish from the Thoughts of Men all belief of Spirits whatfoever, I shall I say (in order to put to shame these Wife-,

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acres, if they have any Shame left) produce the Opinions of the Fathers as Divines, shew the Doctrines of Spirits in general to be confiftent with Christianity, that they are deliver'd in the Scripture and by Christian Tradition, in which if they will not acquiesce, I shall leave them to the Labyrinth of their own wild Opinions, which in the end will To perplex their Judgments of things, that they will be never able to extricate themfelves, and these different Heads will be the Subject of the Chapter enfuing, and will (or I am greatly mistaken) form both an instru-Clive edifying and entertaining Discourse, for a Reader really and truly intelligent, and that has a good tafte and relish for sublime things.

### evad I med CHAP. AV. inclid

An Argument proving the Perception, which Men have, and have had, by all the Senses, as seeing, hearing, &c. of Demons, Genii, or familiar Spirits.

I T is faid in the Ninth Book of the Morals of Aristotle, it is better to come at the probable Knowledge of some things above us in the Heavens, than to be capable of giving many Demonstrations relating to things here below, This is no doubt an admirable Proposition, and speaks the lofty aims

of that fublime Mind from whence it proceeded. Among all the disquisitions in this kind, none feem to me more excellent, than those, which treat concerning the Genii, that attend upon Men and guide them in the Actions of Life. A Genius or Demon of the good Kind is a fort of mediate Being, between Humane and Divine, which gives the Mind of Man a pleasant Conjunction with Angelick and Celestial Faculties, and brings down to Earth a faint participation of the Joys of Heaven. That there have been such fortunate Attendants upon wife Men, we have many rare Instances. They have been ascribed to Socrates, Aristotle, Plotinus, Porphyrius, Jamblicus, Chicus, Scaliger and Cardan. The most celebrated of all these Ancients was Socrates; and as for his having a Genius or Demon, we have the Testimonies of Plato, Menophon and Antisthenes, his Contemporaries, confirm'd by Laertius, Plutarch, Maximus Tyrius, Dion Chryfostomus, Cicero, Apuleius, Ficinus and others, many of the Moderns besicles Tertullian, Origen, Clemens Alexandrinus, Austin and others; and Socrates himself in Plato's Theage, says: By some Divine Lot I have a certain Demon, which has followed me from my Childhood as an Oracle; and in the same place intimates that the way he gain'd his Instruction was by hearing the Demon's Voice. Nothing is certainly so easy as for Men to be able to contradict things tho' ne-

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ver fo well attefted with fuch an air of Truth. as to make the Truth of the Hiftory doubted by others as well as themselves, where no demonstrative Proof can be brought to convince them. This has been the easy Task of those who object against the Demon of Socrates: but when no demonstrative Proof is to be had on either fide, does not Wifdom incline us to lean to the most Probable? Let us then confider whether the Evidences are not more credible, and Witnesses of fuch a thing are not Perfons of more Authority, than thefe Men are, who vouchfafe to give no reason but their own Incredality for maintaining the contrary, and whether those therefore by the right rule of judging, ought not much fooner than thefe, to gain over our Affent to their Affertions?

We will however, laying aside the Histories of those ancient Times, the sense whereof, by various Readings and Interpretations being put upon the Words, is render'd obscure and almost unintelligible, descend to more modern Relations, the Facts whereof shall be placed beyond doubt, by reason of the Evidences we will bring to attest them, and shall consequently prove the perception Men have of Spirits or Genii by every Sense.

## Ming of Vis E C T I O N. I. orly some

We will first begin as to the perception of Spirits by the Sight.

Mr. Glanvil in his Collections of Relations, for proving Apparitions, Spirits, &c. tells us of an Irifh Man, that had like to have been carried away by Spirits, and of the Ghost of a Man who had been Seven Years dead, that brought a Medicine to his Bed-side.

The Relation is thus. I've took but nous

A Gentleman in Ireland, near to the Earl of Orrery's fending his Butler one After-noon to buy Cards; as he pass'd a Field, to his Wonder, he espy'd a Company of People sitting round a Table, with a deal of good Cheer before them, in the mid'ft of the Field: And he going up towards them they all arose and faluted him, and desir'd him to sit down with them; but one of them wisper'd these Words in his Ear .-- Do nothing this Company invites you to. Hereupon he refus'd to fit down at the Table, and immediately Table and all that belong'd to it were gone, and the Company are now dancing and playing upon Mufical Instruments. And the Butler being defir'd to join himself with them, but he refufing this also, they all fall to Work, and he not being to be prevail'd with, to accompany them in working any more than in feafting or dancing, they all dif-appeared, and the Butler is now alone, but instead of going forwards, home he returns, as fast as he could drive, in a great Consternation; and was no sooner enter'd his Master's Door, but he fell down and lay fometime Senfeless, but coming again

what had passed.

The Night following there comes one of his Company to his Bed-fiele, and tells him, that if he offered to stir out of the Doors the next Day, he would be carried away. Hereupon he kept within; but towards the Evening having need to make Water, he adventur'd to put one Foot over the Threshold, feveral standing by, which he had no sooner done but they espy'd a Rope cast about his Middle; and the poor Man was hurried away with great Swiftness, they following him as fast as they could, but could not overtake him, at length they espy'd an Horseman coming towards him, and made Signs to him to stop the Man whom he saw coming near him, and both ends of the Rope, but nobody drawing; when they met he laid hold of one end of the Rope, and immediately had a finart blow given him over his Arm with the other end; but by this means the Man was stopp'd, and the Horse-man brought him back with him.

The Earl of Orrery hearing of these strange Passages, sent to the Master to desire him to send this Man to his House, which he accordingly did, and the Morning sollowing or quickly after, he told the Earl that his Spectre had been with him again, and assur'd him that that Day he should most certainly be carry'd away, and that no Endeavors should avail

of M. DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

avail to the faving of him; upon this he was kept in a large Room with a confiderable Number of Persons to guard him, among whom was the famous Stroaker Mr. Greatrix, who was a Neighbour. There were beside other Persons of Quality, Two Bishops in the House at the same time, who were consulted concerning the making use of a Medicine, the Spettre or Ghost prescrib'd, of which mention will be made anon, but they

determin'd on the Negative.

Till part of the Afternoon was spent all was quiet, but at length he was perceiv'd to rise from the Ground, whereupon Mr. Greatrix and another lusty Man clapt their Arms over his Shoulders, one of them before him and the other behind, and weigh'd him down with all their Strength; but he was forcibly taken up from them, and they were too weak to keep their hold, and for a considerable time he was carry'd into the Air, to and fro over their Heads, several of the Company still running under him to prevent his receiving hurt, if he should fall, at length he fell, and was caught before he came to the Ground and had by that means no hurt.

All being quiet till Bed-time, My LORD order'd Two of his Servants to lie with him, and the next Morning he told his Lordship, that his Spectre was again with him, and brought a wooden Dish with grey Liquor in it and bid him drink it off; at the first sight

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Leaves or Roots? It reply'd the Roots.

Then it ask'd him whether he did not know him? He answer'd no; it reply'd I am such a one: The Man answer'd, he had been long dead: I have been dead, said the Spectre or Ghost, Seven Years, and you know, that I liv'd a loose Life, and ever since I have

been

been hurried up and down in a reftless Condition with the Company you saw, and shall be to the Day of Judgment: Then he proceeded to tell him, that had he acknowledg'd God in his ways, he had not suffer'd such severe things by their Means; and further said, you never pray'd to God that Day before you met with this Company in the Fields.

This Relation was sent to Dr. Henry More by Mr. E. Fowler, who said, Mr. Greatrix told it several Persons: The Lord Orrery also own'd the Truth of it; and Mr. Greatrix told it to Dr. Henry More himself, who particularly inquired of Mr. Greatrix about the Man's being carried up into the Air, above Mens Heads in the Room, and he did expresly affirm that he was an Eye-witness thereof.

A Vision which happened to the ingenious and learned Dr. Donne, may not improperly be here inserted. Mr. Isaac Walton writing the Life of the said Doctor, tells us, that the Doctor and his Wife living with Sir Robert Drury, who gave them a free Entertainment at his House in Drury-lane; it happen'd that the Lord Haye was by King James sent in an Ambassy to the French King Henry IV. whom Sir Robert resolv'd to Accompany, and ingag'd Dr. Donne to go with them, whose Wife was then with Child, at Sir Robert's House. Two Days after their arrival at Paris Dr. Donne was left alone in that Room, in G 3 which

which Sir Robert and he, and some other Friends, had dined together. To this Place Sir Robert return'd within half an Hour; and as he left, so he found Dr. Donne alone, but in fuch an Extafy, and so alter'd in his Looks, as amaz'd Sir Robert to behold him, infomuch that he earnestly desir'd Dr. Donne to declare, what had befallen him in the short time of his Absence. To which Dr. Donne was not able to make a prefent Answer; but after a long and perplex'd Pause, did at last fay, I have seen a dreadful Vision, since I saw you, I have feen my dear Wife pass Twice by me, through this Room, with her Hair hanging about her Shoulders, and a dead Child in her Arms, this I have feen since I faw you. To which Sir Robert reply'd, fure, Sir, you have flept, fince I faw you, and this is the Refult of some melantholy Dream, which I defire you to forget, for you are now awake. To which Dr. Donne's reply was, I cannot be furer that I now live, than that I have not flept fince I faw you, and am as fure at her Second appearing the stop'd and sook'd me in the Face and vanish'd. Reft and Sleep had not alter'd Dr. Donne's Opinion the next Day; for he then affirm'd this Vision with a more deliberate and so confirm'd a Confidence, that he inclin'd Sir Robert to a faint Belief, that the Vision was true, who immediately sent a Servant to Drury House, with a Charge to hasten back and

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL 87 and bring him Word whether Mrs. Danne were alive; and if alive, what Condition the was in as to her Health; The Twelfth Day the Messenger returned with this Account: That he found and left Mrs. Donne very Sad and Sick in Bed, and that after a long and dangerous Labour, the had been deliver'd of a dead Child, and upon Examination the Abortion prov'd to be the same Day, and about the very Hour, that Dr. Donne affirm'd he saw her pass by in his Chamber. Mr. Walton adds this as a Relation; which will beget fome Wonder, and well it may, for most of our World are at prefent possess'd with an Opinion, that Visions and Miracles are ceas'd; and though 'tis most certain that Two Lutes being both Strung and tuned to an equal Pitch, and then one play'd upon, the other, that is not touched,

# SECTION. II.

Souls, &c. laser of b'visoring asy of

being laid upon the Table at a fit distance will (like an Eccho to a Trumpet) warble a faint audible Harmony in answer to the same Tune, yet many will not believe that there is any such thing as a Sympathy with

I shall next relate some little Histories, to shew what Perception Men have had of Spirits by the Sense of hearing. For (as Wierus says) Spirits appear sometimes invi-

fibly, so that only a Sound, Voice or Noise, is perceived by Men, viz. a Stroke, Knocking, Whistling, Sneezing, Groaning, Lamenting or clapping of the Hands, to make Men attent to Enquire or Answer.

In Luther's Colloquia Mensalia, &c. set forth in Latin at Francfort, Anno 1557. it being a different Collection from that of Aurisaber, which is translated from High Dutch into English. We have the following Relation.

It happen'd in Prussia, that as a certain Boy was Born, there prefently came to him a Genius, or what you please to call it (for I leave it to Mens Judgments) who had fo faithful a Care of the Infant, that there was no need either of Mother or Servant; and, as he grew up, he had a like care of him: He went to School with him, but fo, that he could never be feen, either by himfelf, or any others in all his Life. Afterwards he travelled into Italy, he accompanied him, and, whenfoever any Evil was like to happen to him, either on the Road or in the Inn, he was perceiv'd to foretel it by fome Touch or Stroke; he drew off his Boots as a Servant; if he turn'd his Journey another way, he continued with him, having the fame care of him in foretelling Evil; at length he was made a Canon, and as, on a time, he was fitting and feating with his Friends, in much Jollity, a vehement of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. 89

ment Stroke was struck on a sudden, on the Table, so that they were all terrify'd; presently the Canon said to his Friends, be not assaid, some great Evil hangs over my Head. The next Day he fell into a great Fever, and the Fit continued on him for Three whole

Days, till he died, miferably.

Captain Henry Bell in his Narrative prefix'd to Luther's Table, printed in English, Anno, 1652. having acquainted us how the German Copy printed of it had been discover'd under Ground, where it had lain hid Fifty Two Years, that Edition having been fupprest by an Edict of the Emperor Rudolphus II. fo that it was Death for any Person to keep a Copy thereof, and having told us that Casparus Van Spar a German Gentleman, with whom he was familiarly acquainted, while he negotiated Affairs in Germany for King James I. was the Person that discover'd it, Anno 1626. and transmitted it into England to him, and earnestly desired him to Translate the faid Book into English, fays, he accordingly fet upon the Translation of it many times, but was always hinder'd from Proceeding in it by some intervening Business. About Six Weeks after he had receiv'd the Copy, being in Bed with his Wife one Night, between Twelve and One of the Clock, she being afleep, but himself awake, there appear'd to him an ancient Man standing at his Bed's-side array'd all in White, having a long and

and broad white Beard, hanging down to his Girdle, who taking him by his right Ear faid thus to him, Sirrah! Will you not take time to Translate that Book, which is fent unto you out of Germany? I will shortly provide for you both Plate and Time to do it, and then he vanish'd: Hereupon being much affrighted he fell into an extream Swear, fo that his Wife awaking and finding him all over Wet, fhe ask'd him what he ail'd? He told her what he had feen and heard; but he never regarded Visions nor Dreams, and so the fame fell out of his Mind. But a Fortnight after, being on a Sunday at his Lodging in King's-street, Westminster, at Dinner with his Wife, Two Messengers were sent from the whole Counfel-board, with a Warrant to carry him to the Gate-house Westminster, there to be kept till further Order from the Lords of the Council; upon which Warrant he was kept there Ten whole Years close Prisoner, where he spent Five Years of it in Translating the faid Book, having good Caufe to be mindful of the old Man's faying: I will shortly provide for you both Place and Time to Translate it.

Tho' the Perception of Spirits chiefly aftects the hearing and seeing Faculties, yet are not the other Senses without some Participation of these genial Objects, whether Good or Evil; for as St. Austin says, the evil Work of the Devil creeps through all the

the Passages of the Senses; he presents himself in Figures; applies himself to Colours, adheres to Sounds, introduces Odors, insuses himself in Savors, and fills all the Passages of Intelligence; sometimes cruelly tormenting with Grief and Fear, sometimes sportingly diverting Man or taunting with Mocks; and on the other Hand, as the learned Walter Hilton (a great Master of contemplative Life) in his Scale of Perfection, sets forth, that Appearances or Representations to the corporeal Senses, may be both Good and E-wil.

But before I conclude upon this Head, to give still more Weight and Authority to the Perception Men have had of these Genii, both by the Senses of hearing and feeing, I will relate Two very remarkable Fragments of History of this kind, told us by Persons who demand our Credit, and done within the Memory of our Grandfathers and Fa-

thers.

The first is concerning that Duke of Buckingham who was stab'd by Felton, August

the Twenty Third 1628.

Mr. Lilly the Astrologer in his Book entituled Monarchy or no Monarchy in England, printed in Quarto, 1651. Having mentioned the Duke of Buckingham, writes as follows. Sinte I am upon the Death of Buckingham, I shall relate a true Story of his being admoin this Manner.

An aged Gentleman, one Parker, as I now remember, having formerly belonged unto the Duke, or of great Acquaintance with the Duke's Father, and now retired, had a Demon appeared feveral Times to him in the shape of Sir George Villiers, the Duke's Father; This Demon walk'd many Times in Parker's Bed-chamber, without any Action of Terror, Noise, Hurt or Speech; but at last, one Night, broke out in these Words: Mr. Parker, I know you loved me formerly, and my Son George at this Time very well, I would have you go from me, (you know me very well to be his Father old Sir George Villiers of Leicestersbire) and acquaint him with these and these Particulars, &c. and that he above all refrain the Council and Company of such and such, whom he then nominated, or else he will come to Destru-Hion, and that suddenly. Parker, though a very discreet Man, partly imagined himself in a Dream all this Time; and being unwilling to proceed upon no better Grounds, forbore addressing himself to the Duke; for he conceived, if he should acquaint the Duke with the Words of his Father, and the manner of his appearance to him, (fuch Apparitions being not usual) he should be laugh'd at, and thought to Doat, in regard he was aged. Some few Nights past without further

ther Trouble to the old Man, but not very many Nights after, old Sir George Villiers apbeared again, walk'd quick and furiously in the Room, seem'd angry with Parker, and at last said, Mr. Parker, I thought you had been my Friend fo much, and loved my Son George fo well, that you would have acquainted him with what I defired, but I know you have not done it; by all the Friendship that ever was betwixt jou and me, and the great Respect you bear my Son, I desire you to deliver, what I formerly commanded you, to my Son. The old Man feeing himself thus follicited, promised the Demon he would, but first argued it thus, that the Duke was not easy to be spoken withal, and that he would account him a vain Man to come with such a Message from the Dead; nor did he conceive the Duke would give any Credit to him; to which the Demon thus answer'd. If he will not believe you have this Discourse from me, tell him of such a Secret (and nam'd it) which he knows none in the World ever knew but myfelf and him. Mr. Parker being now well fatisfy'd that he was not afleep, and that the Apparition was not a vain Delusion, took a fit Opportunity, and feriously acquainted the Duke with his Father's Words, and the manner of his Apparition. The Duke laugh'd heartily at the Relation, which put old Parker to a stand, but at last he assumed Courage, and told the Duke that he acquaint04 The LIFE and ADVENTURES

ed his Father's Ghoft, with what he found now to be true, viz. Scorn and Derison; but my Lord, fays he, your Father bid me acquaint you by this Token, and he faid it was such as none in the World but your Two selves did yet know; hereat the Duke was amazed, and much aftonished, but took no Warning or Notice thereof, keeping the fame Company still, advising with such Counsellars, and performing fuch Actions as his Father by Parker countermanded; shortly after, old Sir George Villiers in a very quiet but forrowful Posture, appears again to Parker, and faid, Mr. Parker, I know you deliver'd my Words to George my Son, I thank you for so doing, but he slighted them, and now I only request this more at your Hands, that once again you repair to my Son, and tell him, that, if he will not amend, and follow the Counsel I have given him, this Knife or Dagger (and with that he pull'd a Knife or Dagger from under his Gown) shall end him; and do you Mr. Parker fet your House in order, for you shall die at such a Time. Mr. Parker once more engag'd, though very unwillingly, to acquaint the Duke with the last Message, and so did; but the Duke desir'd him to trouble him no further with fuch Meffages and Dreams, and told him he perceiv'd he was now an old Man and doted; and within a Month after meeting Mr. Parker on Lambeth Bridge; faid, now, Mr. Parker, what fay

sir, I wish it may never have success, Esc. But within Six Weeks after, he was stab'd with a Knife, according to his Father's Admonition before-hand, and Mr. Parker died soon after he had seen the Dream or Vision

perform'd.

This Relation is inferted also in the Great Lord Clarendon's History, and in Sir Richard Baker's Chronicle. The Lord Charendon in his Hiftory Vol. 1. L. 1. having given fome Relations, fays, that amongst others, there was one (meaning this of Parker) which was upon a better Foundation of Credit, than ufuelly fuch Discourses are founded upon. And he tells us that Parker was an Officer in the King's Wardrobe in Windfor Castle, of a good Reputation for Honesty and Discretion, and then about the Age of Fifty Years or more. This Man had in his Youth been bred in a School in the Parish where Sir George Villiers, the Father of the Duke lived, and had been much cherish'd and obliged in that Season of his Age, by the faid Sir George, whom afterwards he never faw. About Six Months before the miserable End of the Duke of Buckingham the Apparition was seen; after the Third Appearance he made a Journey to London, where the Court then was; he was very well known to Sir Ralph Freeman, one of the Masters of the Requests, who had married a Lady that was near allied to the Duke,

I will now subjoin an authentick Relation, which Mr. Beaumont tells us at the end of his Book of Genii or familiar Spirits, printed in the Year 1705. he had just before received from the Mouth of the then Bishop of Gloucester himself. It is as follows, Word for Word.

Sir Charles Lee, by his first Lady, had only one Daughter, of which she died in Childbirth; and when she died, her Sister, the Lady

Lady Everard desir'd to have the Education of the Child; and the was by her very well educated, till the was Marriageable; and a Match was concluded for her with SirWilliam Perkins, but was then prevented in an extraordinary manner. Upon a Thursday Night the thinking the faw a Light in her Chamber after the was in Bed, knock'd for her Maid, who presently came to her; and the ask'd why the left a Candle burning in her Chamber? The Maid faid the left none; and there was none, but what she brought with her at that Time. Then the faid it was the Fire: But that the Maid told her was quite out, and faid she believ'd it was only a Dream; whereupon she said it might be fo, and compos'd herfelf again to Sleep; but about Two of the Clock she was awaken'd again, and faw the Apparition of a little Woman between her Curtain and her Pillow; who told her she was her Mother, and that she was Happy, and that by Twelve of the Clock that Day, the should be with her; whereupon, she knock'd again for her Maid, called for her Cloaths, and when the was dress'd, went into her Closet, and came not out again till Nine; and then brought out with hera Letter fealed to her Father, brought it to her Aunt, the Lady Everard, told her what had happen'd, and defir'd, that, affoon as she was Dead, it might be sent to him; but the Lady thought she was suddenly falled Mad;

Mad; and thereupon fent prefently away to Chelmsford for a Phylician and Surgeon, who both came immediately, but the Physician could discern no Indication of what the Lady immagined, or of any Indisposition of her Body; notwithstanding the Lady would needs have her let Blood, which was done accordingly; and when the young Woman had patiently let them do what they would with her, fhe desir'd that the Chaplain might be called to read Prayers, and when Prayers were ended the took her Gittar, and Plalmbook, and fat down upon a Chair without Arms, and play'd and fung fo melodiously and admirably, that her Musick-master, who was then there, admired at it; and near the Stroke of Twelve, the role and fat herself down in a great Chair with Arms, and prefently fetching a strong Breathing or Two, immediately expired, and was so suddenly Cold, as was much wonder'd at by the Phyfician and Surgeon. She died at Waltham in Effex, Three Miles from Chelmsford; and the Letter was fent to Sir Charles at his House in Warwickshire: But he was so afflicted with the death of his Daughter, that he came not till she was buried; but when he came he caus'd her to be taken up, and to be buried by her Mother at Edmunton, as she defir'd in her Letter. This was about the Year one Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty Two, or Sixty Three. And this Relation the Right Reverend

Reverend the Lord Bishop of Gloucester had from Sir Charles Lee himself; and Mr. Beau-mont printed it in his Book above-mentioned;

from the Bishops own Mouth.

The Relations which I have given above, are not like the trifling Accounts too often given of these things, and therefore causing grave ones to be ridiculed in common with them. They are of that Nature, that, whoever attempts to ridicule them, will, instead of turning them into Jest, become the Object

of Ridicule himself. The first Story, which has in it such amazing Circumstances, and such uncommon and dreadful Incidents concerning the Butler in Ireland, is (as the Reader fees) attested by no less a Personage than an Earl of Orrery, Two Bishops, and many other Noblemen and Gentlemen, being present and Eye-witnesses of what the Earl faid. What greater Testimony would the most Incredulous have? They fay fuch things are told for Interest; what Interest could an Earl and many Noblemen have in promoting fuch an Imposture? The Incredulous fay, likewife great and learned Men delight fometimes in putting Frauds upon the World, and after laugh at their Credulity: Would a Number of noble Lay-men chufe Two Prelates to carry on fuch a Fraud; and would Two pious Bishops probably Combine with several, and some Servants there prefent, in spreading such a Deceit? 'Tis past believ-

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ing, and it demands the strictest of moral Faith that can be given, to the most unquestion d History, that the Pen of Man ever wrote.

The Second Story is founded, first, upon the Experience of one of the most ingenious Men of that Age, Dr. Donne, and then upon the Proof made by his Friend, Sir Robert Drury, who could at first scarce believe it; and shall we doubt the Credit of Men, whose Company (for their Credit be it spoken) a British Ambassador was proud of gaining?

The Third Story is told by Luther himself, who began the great Work of the Reformation.

The Fourth is told by one that was a King's publick Minister, and told from his own Trial of the matter where he could have no Interest in the telling it.

The Fifth is related by those great Historians, the Lord Clarendon, and Sir Richard Baker, as a Truth rely'd upon by themselves, and fit to be credited by their Readers.

The Sixth and last was related to Mr. Beaumont, by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, who receiv'd the Account from Sir Charles Lee himself, to whose Grand-daughter the Matter happen'd.

Men who will not believe such things, as these, so well attested to us, and given us by such Authorities, because they did not see them themselves, nor any thing of the like Nature, ought not only to deny the Demon of

of Socrates, but that there was fuel a Man as Socrates himfelf; they should not dispute the Genii of Cufar, Cicero, Brutus, Mark Anthony, but avow that there were never any fuch Men existing upon Earth, and over throw all credible Hiltory whatfoever. Mean while all Men, but those, who run such Lengths in their fantastical Incredulity, will, from the Facts above-mentioned, rest satisfied, that there are fuch things as evil and good Genii, and that Men have fornetimes a Commerce with them by all their Senfes, particularly those of seeing and hearing, and will not therefore be startled at the strange Frag. ments of Histories, which I am going to relate of our young Duncan Campbell, and look upon some wonderful Adventures which he perform'd by the Intervention of his familiar Demon or Genius, as Falshoods, only because they are uncommon and furprizing, more especially fince they were not done in a corner, but by an open way of Profession of a predictor of Things, in the Face of the Metropolis of London, where he fettled Young, vas will appear in the Progress of his Life. However, fome People, notwithstanding all this, may alledge, that though a Man may have a Genius appear to him, fo as to convey into his Mind, through his Senses, the knowledge of things that are to come to pass, yet this happens, but on very eminent and extraordinary Occafions. The Murder for Example of a prime Minister H 3

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Minister, and the Favourite of a Monarch, in fuch a manner as it was perform'd on the Great Buckingham, by Felton, was a thing so uncommon, that it might perhaps deserve, by the Permission of Heaven, an uncommon Prediction: The others likewise are Instances Eminent in their way, particularly that of the Lady Everard's Niece; For that young Lady being then Marriageable, and a Treaty for that end being on Foot with Sir William Perkins; the Divine Providence forefeeing that fuch a State might call away her Thoughts, hitherto bent on him and spiritual Affairs, and fix them on the Trifles of this World, might perhaps permit her to be called by a holy Mother to the State of Happinels, the before her enjoy'd, least her Daughter's Mind should change, and she go into the Ways of a Sinner. But if these Supereminent, these scarce and rare Examples, may be admitted of Man's holding a Conversation with the spiritualiz'd Beings of another World; it will however be far below the Dignity of humane Reason methinks, to make fuch large Concessions to People, who pretend to Converse that wonderful way, as to allow them the Credit of being able to do it upon every flight Occasion, and every indifferent Occurrence of human Life.

I cannot help acknowledging, that a Man of Wisdom may, at first Thought, make such an Objection; but Resection will presently

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retract it, and the same good Sense that taught him to make an Objection so well upon the first Thought, will teach him, upon Second Thoughts, to acquiesce in the Answer.

Infants may have no doubt the Benefit of fuch an attending Genius, as well as People more advanc'd in Years; as may be feen in one of the Instances, which is a very famous one, relating to the Boy Born in Pruffia, who was attended by one conftantly from the Time of his Birth to his Death. Befides it is a mistake in the Understanding, to immagin, that Death, which is the determination and end of Life, is of more Confequence to be known than the manner of regulating that Life; for in reality, according to the right way of considering, Death, or the determination of a Man's Life, derives its Importance from the Steps which he took in the due regulation of it; and therefore every the least Step, proper to be taken for the due regulation of Life, is of more Confequence to be known, than the Death of a Person, though this at first sight carries the Face of Significance, and the other nothing better than the look of a Trifle. Marriage for example is a Step in Life of the utmost Importance, whether we consider that Estate with regard to this, or the next World, Death is but the finishing of one Person, but Marriage may be the introducing of many into the World with Happiness; it is there-

fore a thing of more importance to be known before-hand, and confequently more worthy of the communication of a Genius to the Man with whom he convers'd. Possidonius tells us, that a certain Rhodian dying, nominated Six of his equals, and faid who should die first, who next, and so on, and the event and fwer'd the Prediction; why then (the some People are apt to make a Jest of it) may not a Man by the intervention of his good Genius, tell a Woman, that is to have Six Hulbands, who she shall have first, who next, and fo on, and the event answer the Prediction? If Men of Learning may acquire fuch Knowledge, as to attain to extraordinary Things by their ordinary Faculties, why may not ordinary Things be taught others in this extraordinary way? For will any-body fay that it is easier for a Man to accommodate himself to the knowledge of a Demon or Genius, than for a Demon or Genius to accommodate himself to the Knowledge of a Man? Certain it is indeed that if this good Genius (that induces a Man with a prophetick kind of Science) be any thing refembling a good Angel, the primary end of his being permitted to direct Mankind, must consist in Things relating more to their Welfare hereafter, yet I know not why they may not fometimes inspire, or openly direct them in human Knowledge, and in things relating to human Life, fo they are of a good Tendency; more especially

cially fince such a good Inspiration may be a counterballance to the bad Knowledge which some have been inspired with by evil Spirits. I would not be thought to go too far in a Point of this Nature, and have therefore (though perhaps I could say much more if I follow'd entirely my own private Opinion, and would venture to introduce it here, in Order to communicate it to others, and make it a publick one) said no more on this Head than what Divines generally teach.

But the most unxeceptionable Mistres, that teaches these Things to be in Nature, is Experience. If we had very many People gisted this way, the extraordinary Thing would have been become ordinary, and therefore I can't help wondering that it should be so ordinary a Thing for wise Men themselves to wonder too much at Things, because they are extraordinary, and suspect them as Frauds, because

they are uncommon, IT To saitilidifion arom

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There has scarce been any period of Time in which some Person of this prophetick Class has not existed, and has not been consulted by the greatest of Men, and their Predictions sound at the long run to come true; ignorant Men always rise to their Belief of them by Experience, and the most learned Men submit their great Opinions to Experience, but your Men of midling Talents, who make up their want of Reason with bustling Obstinacy and noisy Contradiction, have been and still

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continue to be their own Opposers, and without discovering the reason for what they say, they content themselves with having the laugh on their fides, and barely affirming without proving, that it is a kind of ideal Juggle and intellectual Legerdemain, by which these modern Predictors impose things upon the Eye of Reason, as the corporeal Eye is impos'd upon by flight of Hand; but it is a strange thing that Men of fuch quick Reason can't give us a Sample of the Frauds. Thus I remember to have read (I can't tell where) a Story of some Courtiers, who, when a great Artist of Legerdemain was to act before the King, pretended to be fo quick fighted, that nothing he did should escape their Discovery, were left by his nimble Fingers in the Dark, and forc'd at last with Blushes to own they had no better Eyes than other People. In a Word, if People will be led by Suspicions and remote possibilities of Fraud and Contrivance of fuch Men, all Historical Truth shall be ended, when it confifts not with a Man's private Humour or Prejudice to admit it. Now therefore to prove by Experience and undeniable Testimonies, that these kind of Genii will submit to little Offices in order to bring Men to greater Good; I will give the Reader Three or Four curious Passages, that will set the reasonable Reader at ease, and prepare him for reading the Passages of Mr. Campbell's Life with Pleafure, and as a fine History of wonderful

derful Facts, that though they feem to furpass Belief, yet ought to have his Credit.

What in Nature can be more trivial than for a Spirit to employ himself in knocking on a Morning at the Wainscot by the Beds-head of a Man who got drunk over Night, according to the way that such things are ordinarily explain'd? And yet I shall give you such a Relation of this, that not even the most devout and precise Presbyterian will offer to call in Question. For Mr. Baster in his Historical Discourse of Apparitions writes thus.

There is now in London an understanding fober pious Man, oft one of my Hearers, who has an elder Brother, a Gentleman of confiderable Rank, who having formerly feem'd Pious, of late Years does often fall into the Sin of Drunkenness; he often Lodges long together here in his Brother's House; and whenfoever he is Drunk and has flept himself Sober, fomething knocks at his Bed's-head, as if one knock'd on a Wainfcot: When they remove his Bed it follows him: Besides other loud Noifes, on other Parts where he is, that all the House hears, they have often watch'd him, and kept his Hands least he should do it himself: His Brother has often told it me, and brought his Wife a discreet Woman to attest it; who avers moreover, that as she watch'd him, fhe has feen his Shoes under the Bed taken up, and nothing Visible to touch them. They brought the Man himself to me, and when we ask'd him, how he dare Sin again after fuch a warning, he had no excuse: But being Persons of Quality, for some special Reason of worldly Interest I must not name him.

Two things are remarkable in this Instance. (says Mr. Baxter) first, What a powerful thing Temptation and slessly Concupiscence is, and what an harden'd Heart Sin brings Men to; if one role from the Dead to warn such Sinners, it would not of itself perswade them.

Secondly, (fays Mr. Baxter) It Poles me to think what kind of Spirit this is, that has fuch a care of this Man's Soul, which makes me hope he will Recover. Do good Spirits dwell so near us, or are they sent on such Messages? Or is it his Guardian Angel? Or is it the Soul of some dead Friend that Suffers? and yet retaining Love to him as Dives to his Brethren would have him saved? God yet keeps such things from us in the Dark.

So far we have the Authority of the renown'd and famous Mr. Baster, who makes this knocking of the Spirit at the Bed's-head (though what we commonly call frivolous)

an important Errand. Hald aged bas min

Another Relation of this kind was sent to Mr. John Beaumont (whom I myself personally know and which he has inserted in his Account of Genii or familiar Spirits) in a Letter by an ingenious and learned Clergy-man of Wilishire; who had given him the Relation likewise

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likewise before by Word of Mouth. It is as
follows.

Near Eighty Years fince, in the Parish of Wilrot (which is by the Devizes) in the Vicar's House, there was heard for a considerable Time the found of a Bell, constantly tolling every Night; the occasion was this! A debauch'd Person who liv'd in the Parish came one Night very late and demanded the Keys of the Church, of the Vicar, that he might ring a Peal, which the Vicar refus'd to let him have, alledging the unfeafonableness of the Time, and that he should by granting his Defires give a diffurbance to Sir George Wroughton and his Family, whose House adjoined to the Church-yard. Upon this refufal the Fellow went away in a Rage, threatning to be reveng'd of the Vicar, and going some time after to the Devizes, met with one Cantle or Cantlow, a Person noted in those Days for a Wizard; and he tells him how the Vicar had ferv'd him, and begs his help to be even with him. The Reply Cantel made him was this; does he not love ringing? He shall have enough of it: And from that Time a Bell began to Toll in his House, and continued focto do till Cantell's Death, who confes'd at Fisherton Goal in Sarum, (where he was confin'd by King James during his Life) that he caus'd that Sound, and that it should be heard in that Place during Life. The Thing was fo notorious, that Perfons Infance

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Persons came from all Parts to hear it. And King James sent a Gentleman from London, on purpose to give him Satisfaction concerning the Truth of the Report. Mr. Beaumont had likewise this Story as he tells from the Mouth of Sir George Wroughton's own Son; with this remarkable Circumstance, that if any in the House put their Heads out of the Window, they could not hear the Sound, but heard it immediately again as soon as they stood in the Room.

The Reader here fees that good and bad Genii exercise themselves upon very little Functions, knocking at Bed's heads, and ringing of Bells. For Proof of this we have the Testimonies of Two Divines, of a Man of Quality and Probity, and the same Satisfaction that a learned King had, who sent to inquire into the matter; and after this there can be I think no room for Doubt.

But to carry the Point still nearer Home; Inasmuch as I know some will leave no Stone unturn'd, to make the extraordinary Actions, which the Person, whose Life I write, has perform'd, appear Impostures, and inasmuch as for this End they may say, that though many People may have been gifted in this extraordinary manner, yet not so as to make a Profession of it, and therefore from thence they take their Suspicions, I shall in this Place to remove every nicest Scruple they can have touching this Assair, give the Reader one Instance

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Instance of this kind likewise, before I pro-

ceed with my History,

There lived not many Years fince a very aged Gentlewoman, in London, in Water-lane, by Fleet-street, whose Name was Pight, who was endow'd with a prophetick Spirit: And the ingenious Mr. Beaumont (whom I perfonally knew and who had a familiar Genius himself) gives the World this Account of her. She was very well known (fays he) to many Persons of my Acquaintance now living in London. Among others, a Gentleman, whose Candour I can no way suspect, has told me, that he often reforted to her, as to an Oracle; and that affoon as he came into her Prefence. the would usually tell him, that the knew what he was coming for, for that the had feen his Spirit for fome Time before: And without his faying any thing to her, she would commonly tell him what the Business was, which he came to confult her about, and what the Event of it would be; which he always found to fall out as she faid, and many other Perfons now living can teitify the like Experience of her as to themselves.

Before I conclude this Chapter, I am willing to give the Publick one further little History of the like kind with the foregoing ones, with this only difference, that if it be valued according to the worth the World has always attributed to the very ingenious Person whom it concerns, it will be far the most famous

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mous of them all, and therefore fitteff to finish this Chapter, and to crown this part of the Work, in which we are showing that Persons have had a Perception of Genii or Spirits, not visible at the same time to others.

The famous Torquatus Taffo Prince of the Italian Poets, and scarce inferior to the immortal Virgit himself, and who seems to injoy the intermingled Guifts of the most accurate Judgment of this Latin Poet, and the more fertile and copious invention and fancy of the Greek one, Homer, strongly afferted his own Experience in this kind. His Life was written and published in French, Anno 1692. by D. C. D. D. V. who, in his Preface, tells us, that, in what he writ, he has followed chiefly the History given us in Italian by John Baptista Manso, a Neapolitan Gentleman, who had been a very intimate Friend to Talfo. In his Life, among other things, he acquaints us, that Taffo was naturally of that melancholick Temperament, which has always made the greatest Men, and that this Temperament being aggravated by many Hardships he had undergone, it made him fornetimes beside himself, and that those me-lancholick Vapors being dispatched, he came again to himself, like those, that return from Fits of the falling Sickness, his Spirit being as free as before. That, near his latter End, he retired from the City of Naples, to his Friend Manso, at Bisactia, a small Town in the

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had a

the Kingdom of Naples, where Manso had a considerable Estate, and passed an Autumn there in the Diversions of the Season.

And here the French Author gives us an Account of Taffo's sensible Perception of a Genius as follows. As, after thefe Amusements, he usually retired to his Chamber, to entertain himself there with his Friend Manso, the latter had the opportunity to inquire into one of the most fingular Effects of Taffo's Melancholy, (of this heroick Melancholy, as I may call it) which raised and brightened his Spirit, fo far it was from depressing or rendring it obscure; and which, among the Ancients, would have reasonably caus'd them, to have ascribed a familiar Demon to him, as to Socrates. They were often in a warm debate, concerning this Spirit, with which Tafso pretended to have so free a Communication. I'm too much your Friend, faid Manfo, to him, one Day, not to let you know, what the World thinks of you, concerning this thing, and what I think of it myself. Is it possible, that, being inlightened as you are, you should be fall'n into so great a Weakness, as to think you have a familiar Spirit; and will you give your Enemies that advantage, to be able to prove by your own acknowledgment, what they have already published to the World? You know they fay, you did not publish your Dialogue of the Messenger, as a Fiction; but you would have Men believe,

qualiton

that the Spirit, which you make to speak there, was a real and true Spirit: Hence Men have drawn this injurious Consequence, that your Studies have embroild your Imagination, so that there is made in it a confused mixture of the Fictions of the Poets, the Inventions of the Philosophers, and the Doctrine

of Religion. It am not we stort to

I am not ignorant, answer'd Tasso, of all that is spread abroad in the World, on the account of my Dialogue: I have taken care divers Times to dif-abuse my Friends, both by Letter and Word of Mouth: I prevented ev'n the Malignity of my Enemies, as you know, at the Time I publish'd my Dialogue. Men could not be ignorant that I compos'd it for the young Prince of Mantua, to whom I would explain, after an agreeable manner, the principal Mysteries of the Platonick Philosophy. It was at Mantua itself, after my Second Flight from Ferrara, that I form'd the Idea of it, and I committed it to Paper a little after my unfortunate Return. I addres'd it to this Prince, and all Men might have read in the Epiftle Dedicatory, the Protestation I there make, that this Didlogue being writ according to the Doctrine of the Platonicks, which is not always conformable to reveal'd Truths; Men must not confound what I expose there as a Philosopher, with what I believe as a Christian. This distinction is by so much the more reasonable, that at that Time nothing

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL 115 nothing extraordinary had happened to me, and I spake not of any Apparition. This can be atteffed by all those with whom I lodged or whom frequented in this Voyage; and therefore there is no reason for confounding the Fiction of my Dialogue, with what has happen'd to me fince. I am perfwaded of all you fay to me, reply'd Mario, but truly I cannot be of what you believe, at prefent, concerning yourfelf. Will you imagin, that you are in Commerce with a Spirit? And I ask you of what Order is that Spirit? Shall we place him in the number of the Rebels, whom their Pride precipitated into the Abyls? Or of the Intelligences, who continued firm in Faith and Submission to their Creator? For there is no mean to take in the true Religion, and we must not fall into the extravagances of the Gnomes and Silphs of the Cabalifts.

Now the Spirit in Question cannot be a Demon: You own that instead of inspiring you any thing contrary to Piety and Religion, he often sortifies in you the Maxims of Christianity; he strengthens your Faith by profound reasonings, and has the same Respect with you for sacred Names and Things. Neither can you say that it's an Angel; for, tho you have always led a regular Life, and far from all Dissoluteness; tho' for some Years past you have apply'd yourself, after a particular manner, to the Duties of a true Christian, you will agree with me, that these sorts

of

of Favors are not common; that a Man must have attained to a high degree of Sanctity, and not be far from the pureness of Celestial Spirits, to merit a familiar Converse, and bear a Hannony with them. Believe me there is nothing in all these Discourses, which you imagin you have with this Spirit. You know, better than any Man, those Symptoms, which the black Humours, wherewith you are tormented, causes in you. Your Vapours are the fource of your Visions, and yourfelf would not judge otherwise of another Person, to whom a like thing should happen and you will come to this in your own respect also, if you will make a mature Reflection, and apply yourfelf, to blot out, by an effort of Reaton, these Immaginations, which the violence of your evil Effect causes in you. You may have Reason, reply'd Tasso, to think so of the things that pass in me; but, as to myfelf, who have a fenfible Perception of them, I am forced to reason after another manner. If it were true that the Spirit did not shew himself to me, but in the violent affault of my Vapours: If he offer'd to my Immagination, but wandring and confus'd Species, without Connection or due Sequel; if he us'd to me frivolous reasonings, which ended in nothing; or if having begun fome folid reafoning, he broke it off on a fudden, and left me in Darkness, I should believe with you, that all things, that pass, are but mere Dreams and

and Phantoms: But his quite otherwise: This Spirit is a Spirit of Truth and Reason, and of a Truth fo diffinct, of a Reason so fublime, that he raises me often to Know ledges, that are above all my reasonings, tho' they appear to me no less clear; that he teaches me things, which, in my most profound Meditations, never came into my Spirit, and which I never heard of any Man, nor read in any Book. This Spirit therefore is somewhat of real; of whatsoever Order he be, I hear him and fee him, nevertheless for its being impossible for me to comprehend and define him. Manfo did not yield to these Facts, which Taffo would have pass'd for Proofs: He press'd him with new Questions, which were not without Answers. Since you will not believe me on my Word, faid Taffo to him, another Day, after having well difputed, I must convince you by your own Eyes, that these things are not pure Imaginations: And the next Day conversing together in the same Chamber, Manso perceiv'd that, on a fudden he fix'd his Eyes towards the Window, and that he stood, as it were, immovable; he call'd to him and jogg'd him many times, but instead of answering him; see there the Spirit, says Tasso, at last, that has been pleased to come and visit me, and to entertain himself with me; look on him, and you will acknowledge the Truth of what I say. . Manfe

Manso somewhat surprized, cast his Eyes towards the Place he shewed him, and perceiv'd nothing but the Rays of the Sun paffing through the Glass, nor did he see any thing in all the Chamber, though he cast his Eyes round it with Curiofity, and he defir'd him to flew him the Spirit, which he look'd for in vain, while he heard Taffo speak with much Vehemency. He declares in a Letter, which he writ concerning this to the Admiral of Naples, that he really heard no other Voice, but Taffo's own: But they were sometimes Questions made by him to the pretended Spirit, fometimes Answers, that he made to the pretended Questions of the Spirit, and which were couch'd in fuch admirable Terms, fo efficacious, concerning Subjects fo elevated, and fo extraordinary, that he was ravished with Admiration, and dared not to interrupt him. He hearken'd therefore attentively, and being quite beside himself at this mysterious Conversation, which ended at last by a recess of the Spirit; as he found by the last Words of Tasso; after which Tasso turning himself to him, well, said he, are your doubts at last diffipated? On the contrary, answer'd Manso, I am more imbroiled than ever; I have truly heard wonderful things; but you have not shewed me, what you promiled me; you have feen and heard, refumed Tallo perhaps more than ---- he stop'd here; and Manso, who could not recover himself

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himself of his surprize, and had his Head filled with the Ideas of this extraordinary Entertainment, found himself not in a condition to press him farther. Mean while he engaged himself not to speak a Word to any Man of these things he had heard, with a design to make them Publick, though he should have Liberty granted him. They had many other Conversations concerning this matter, after which Manfo own'd he was brought to that pass, that he knew not what to think or say, only, that, if it were a Weakness in his Friend to believe these Visions, he much fear'd it would prove contagious to him, and that he should become at last as credulous as himfelf.

Dr. Beaumont, who is still living, and with whom I have had formerly some acquaintance myself, has set down, among the others, this Relation at large concerning Tasso, and gives this reason for it; because, says the Doctor, I think it contains a sufficient Answer to what many learned Friends have said to myself on the like occasion.

Perhaps it may not be ungrateful to the Reader, if I subjoin here the short Elogium writ on Tasso, by the famous Thuanus, which

is as follows.

Torquatus Tasso died about the Forty Fifth Tear of his Age, a Man of a wonderful and prodigious Wit, who was seized with an incurable Fury in his Touth, when he lived at the I 4 Court

Court of Ferrara, and nevertheless, in lucid Intervals, he writ many things, both in Verse and Prose, with so much Judgment, Elegancy, and extreme correctness of Style, that he turn'd, at length, that Pity, which many Men had conceiv'd for him, into an Amazement; while by that Fury, which, in others, makes their Minds outragious, or dulls them, after it was over, his Understanding became as it were more purified, more ready in inventing things, more acute in aptly disposing them after they were invented, and more copious in adorning them with choice Words and weight of Sentences; and that which a Man of the soundest Sense would scarce Excogitate at his leifure, with the greatest Labour and Care immaginable, he, after a violent Agitation of the Mind set beside itself, naturally perform'd with a wonderful Felicity, so that he did not Seem struck with an alienation of Mind, but with a divine Fury. He that knows not thefe things, which all Men know, that have been in Italy, and concerning which, himself sometimes complains, though modestly, in his Writings; let him read his Divine Works, and he must necessarily conclude, either, that I speak of another Man than Tasso, or that these things were Written by another Man than Taffo.

After having given my Readers fo many memorable Accounts, concerning the Perception Men have had, in all Ages, and still continue to have, of Genii or familiar Spirits, by all the Senses, as seeing, hearing, &s. which

Accounts

Accounts have been attested by Men of the greatest Learning and Quality, if any of them still remain diffatisfied, I am contented, and defire them, for their Punishment, to lay down the Book, before they arrive at the more pleafant Parts of it, which are yet to come, and not to read one Tittle further. These unbelieving Gentlemen shall then be at Liberty, according as their different Spirits dictate, to ridicule me in the same manner, as many more learned and greater Men, than I, have been fatyriz'd, before my Time, by Persons of a like infidel Temper, who would fain pass Incredulity upon the World, as Wisdom, and they may, with all the freedom in Nature, bestow upon me those merry Appellations, which, I very well know, fuch extraordinary Freethinkers, immagin to belong of Right to any Author, that either believes himself, or would possess the World with an Opinion and Belief, that there is fuch a thing, as the holding Commerce and Conversation, in this habitable World, with Genii and familiar Spirits. I shall only first tell them all I have to fay to terminate the Difpute between them and me.

Those, who, to give themselves the Air and Appearance of Men of folid Wisdom and Gravity, load other Men, who believe in Spirits, with the Titles of being Men of Folly, Levity, or Melancholy, are defired to learn, that the same Folly (as they are pleas'd to

term

term it) of Opinion is to be found in the greatest Men of Learning that ever existed in the Universe. Let them, in order to be convinced of this, read, Apuleius's Book de deo Soerat. Censorinus's Book de die Nat. c. 3. Porphyrius in his Book de Abstinentia, Agrippa in his Treatife de Occult. Phil. 1. 3. c. 22. and also c. 21. Natalis comes in his Myth. 1. 4. c. 3. Maraviglia in his Pseudomantia. Dissertation. 9. and 11. and Animadversion. 10. Plato in his Timeus & Cratylus, Ammianus Marcellinus's History Book 21. Hieronimus Cardanus in his Book de vita propria. c. 47. The great Kircher in his Oedipus Oegyptiacus. Vol. 3. p. 474. Paulanius in Clias. Poster. That immortal Orator Cicero Lib. 1. de divinatione. Lib. 2. de Natura Deorum, the Histoine prodigieuse, written by Pere Arnault. And a Book intituled Lux E tenebris, which is a Collection of modern Visions and Prophesies in Germany, by feveral Perfons; translated into Latin by Jo. Amos. Comenius, printed at Amsterdam, 1655. And if they will be at the pains of having due recourse to these Quotations, they will find, that all these Men, whose Learning is unquestionable, and most of whom have been in a firm and undisputed Possession of Fame for many Centuries, have all unanimously agreed in this Opinion, (how foolish foever they may think it) that there ever was and ever would be a Communication held between some select Men and Genii or familiar Spirits.

Spirits. I must therefore desire their Pardon, if I rejoice, to see them remain Wise by them-felves, and that I continue to be esteemed by them a Fool among so much good Company.

Others, out of a mere contempt of Religion, or cowardly, for fear of being thought Pufillanimous by Men, turn Bravo's to Heaven, and laugh at every Notion of Spirits as imbibed from the Nurse or imposed upon us by Priests, and may top these Lines upon us with an elegant and a convincing magisterial Sneer, though the divine Socrates was of our Opinion, and even experienc'd it to be true, having a Genius himself.

The Priests but finish, what the Nurse began, And thus the Child imposes on the Man.

These bring into my Mind, a saying of Sir Roger L'Estrange on Seneca, which I must apply to Socrates: I join in Opinion with a Christian Heathen, while they remain Hea-

The Third fort, out of a pretended Veneration to Religion and Divinity, may call me Superstitious and Chimerical. To them I answer, I will continue Chimerical and Superstitious with St. Austin; who gives the same Opinion in his Civitate Dei with Ludovicus Vives, let them be solider and more religious Divines than St. Austin in disowning it. Thus I bid these austere Criticks

heartily farewel; but let my better natured Readers go on and find a new Example of this Conversation, being held with the Genii by our Duncan Campbell.

# and laugh at cale N. P. A. P. A. P. A. S. imbibed from the Nurle or imposed upon us by

A Narrative of Mr. Campbell's coming to London and taking upon him the Profession of a Predictor; together with an Account of many strange things that came to pass just as he foretold.

To proceed on regularly with the Life of young Duncan Campbell, I must let the Reader know that he continued thus conversing with his little Genius, as is set forth above in the Dialogue he had with me, and predicting many things of the like Nature, as I have described, till the Year 1694. When he was just Fourteen Years of Age, and then he lest Scotland.

But before I come to speak of the manner of his departure from thence, his half native Country, inasmuch as his Father was of that Country, and he had his Education there. (what Education he could have being Deaf and Dumb) I must let the Reader know that in the Year 1692. my very good Friend Mrs. Campbell, his Mother in Law, died, and left him

him there at Edinburgh, an Orphan of Twelve

Years of Age. vill a rout bad and shoot som

He was, I may venture to fay, the most beautiful Boy of that Age I ever knew; and the fenfible Reader, who confiders a Child of good Birth, with the Misfortunes of being Deaf and Dumb, left Fatherless and Mother less in the wide World, at Twelve Years Old. without any Competency for his Maintainance and Support, without any Relations, in a manner, that knew him or affifted him, all the little Fortune, his Father had, having been lost in the civil Commotions in Scotland as I have related above, need not hear me describe the Compassion, I, and many more had for him; because such a Reader must certainly feel in his own Bosom the same lively Acts of Pity and Commiseration, at the hearing of such a Mishap, as I had at the feeing it, or at least as I have now reviv'd a fresh within me at the relating it. has and at

However, it came so to pass, that a Person of the Name of Campbell, and who was a distant Relation of the Boy, though he himself was but in indifferent Circumstances, was resolv'd to see him provided for one way or another, in a manner somewhat suitable to his Condition, and till that Time to take the best care of him himself, that he was able.

Several Ladies of Quality, who had known his Perfections, coveted to make the Boy one of their Domesticks, as a Page, or a Playfellow

fellow to their Children; for though he could not fpeak, he had fuch a Vivacity in all his Actions, fuch a sprightliness of Behaviour, and fuch a Merriment accompanying all his Gestures, that he afforded more Entertainment, than the prettieft and wittieft little Pratiers at those Years are wont to do. Mr. Campbell had certainly accepted of some of thefe fortunate Offers for his little Coulin. which were many of them likely to prove very Advantageous, if it had not been put in his Head by fome Friends, particularly myself, that if he had a mind to dispose of the Boy in that manner, the best way he could take, would be, to present him to the late Earl of Argyle, who for his Name fake, and for his Father's fake, as well as the Qualifications and Endowments of the Boy, would more naturally (according to all Probability) take a greater pleasure and delight in him, and confequently provide better for him, and with a more lasting Care, than any other Person of Quality, that had a fudden liking to him which might change, and took him as a Stranger out of a bare Curiofity. Mr. Campbell was by these Reasons over-rul'd in the disposal of his little Dumb Prophetical Cousin, as he call'd him, and refolv'd that an Offer should be made of him to the present illustrious Duke of Argyle's most noble Father. But it so unfortunately happened, that the Earl making very much a longer

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longer stay at London, than was expected, Mr. Campbell, the Uncle, sent our young Duncan Campbell, his Nephew, handsomely accouter'd, and with a handsome Summ of Money in his Pocket, by Sea, with Captain Meek of Kircaldie, to London, with Letters of Recommendation to the Earl's Favour, and just a sew Days before young Duncan arrived in London, the Earl was set out on

his Tourney to his Seat in Scotland.

I had now left him for near Three Years. not having feen him, fince about a Year after his Mother's Death; and then coming to London, I had by mere accident an Appointment to meet some Stotch Gentlemen at the Buffalo at Charing-crofs. There happen'd at that Time to be a great Concourse of Scotch Nobility there at an Entertainment, and one of the Ladies and Gentlemen passing by and feeing one of my Friends, desir'd him to come in, and told him both he and his Companions should be very welcome to partake of the Diversion. The Lady told him they had got a lovely Youth, a Scotch Miracle among them, that would give us exquisite Delight, and write down to us all the Occurrences of our future Lives, and tell us our Names upon our first Appearance. The Moment I heard of it, Duncan Campbell dame into my Head; but as it is a thing not rare to be met with in Scotland, for Second fighted Persons to tell fuch things, and as the Earl of Argyle was

in the North, I thought little Dancan had been under his Protection and with him, and did not dream of meeting with him there, and accordingly told my Friend, before I went in, that I believed I knew a Lad in Scotland would exceed this in Fore-fight, let him be as dexterous in his Art as he would.

As foon as I enter'd the Room, I was furpriz'd to find myself encompass'd and surrounded by a Circle of the most beautiful Females that ever my Eyes beheld. In the Centre of this Angelick Tribe was feated a heavenly Youth, with the most winning comelines of Aspect, that ever pleased the Sight of any Beholder of either Sex; his Face was divinely Fair, and ting'd only with such a sprightly Blush, as a Painter would use to Colour the Picture of Health with, and the Complexion was varnish'd over by a blooming, like that of flourishing Fruit, which had not yet felt the first Nippings of an unkind and an uncivil Air; with this Beauty was join'd fuch a fmiling draught of all the Features, as is the refult of Pleasantry and good Humour. His Eyes were large, full of Lustre, Majestick, well fet, and the Soul shone so in them, as told the Spectators plainly, how great was the inward Vivacity of his Genius: The Hair of his Head was thick and reclin'd far below his Shoulders; it was of a fine Silver Colour, and hung down in Ringlets like the curling Tendrils of a copious Vine. He was by the Women

Women entertain'd, according to the Claim, which so many Perfections joining in a Youth just ripening into Manhood, might lay to the benevolent Dispositions of the tender Sex. One was holding the Bason of Water, another washing a Hand, a Third with a Towel drying his Face, which another Fair had greedily fnatch'd the Pleasure of washing before, while a Forth was disposing into order his Silver Hairs with an Ivory Comb, in an Hand as White, and which a Monarch might have been proud to have had fo employ'd in adjusting the Crown upon his Head; a Fifth was fetting into Order his Crevat; a Sixth stole a Kifs, and blush'd at the innocent Pleasure, and mistook her own Thoughts as if she kis'd the Angel and not the Man; and they all rather feem'd to adore than to love him, as if they had taken him not for a Person that enjoy'd the frequent Gift of the Second Sight, but as if he had been some little Prophet peculiarly inspired, and while they all thus admired and wonder'd they all confulted him as an Oracle. The furprize of feeing a young Man fo happy amidst the general concurring Favours of the Fair, made me be for a while loft in a kind of delightful Amazement, and the confideration of what Blifs he was poffess'd, made me scarce believe my own Eyes, when they told me it was Duncan Campbell, who I had left an unhappy Orphan at Edin-But so it was, though he was much altered

fast in his Growth since I had seen him, and having gain'd a kind of a fix'd Comportment, such as we may daily observe in those, who are taking leave of their Minority, and step-

ping into a Stage of maturer Life.

The first remarkable thing I knew him do in London, being in this splendid Company, where there were so many undoubted Witnesses of Quality too, that had ocular Proof of his Predictions at that publick Tavern: I chuse to Record it here in the first Place, according to its due Order. It was in the

Year 1698.

Among this Angelical Class of Beauties, were Dr. W--lw--d's Lady and Daughter. Upon Earth there was not fure a more beautiful Creature than the Daughter was; the was the leading Light of all the sparkling Tribe; and Otway's Character fuits her exactly; for she was among Ten Thousand eminently Fair. One would imagin prosperous and lucky Fortune was written upon her Face, and that nothing unhappy could be read in fo fair a Book; and it was therefore the unanimous Consent of all, that, by way of good Omen to the rest, his Predictions should begin to be open'd luckily that Day, and that therefore he should first of all be consulted about her.

Accordingly the Mother to be fatisfied of his Talent, before the proceeded to any other,

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. ther Questions, ask'd him in writing if he knew the young Lady, her Name, and who The was. After a little ruminating and pondering upon the matter, and taking an exact View of the Beauty, he wrote down her Name, told Mrs. W-lw-d she was her Daughter, and that her Father was a Doctor. Convinced by his fo readily telling the Name and Quality of Persons he had never seen in his Life-time, that Fame had not given a false Character of his Capacity, she proceeded in her Questions as to her future Fortune. He gaz'd a fresh at her very eagerly for some time, and his Countenance during that time of viewing her feem'd to be rufled with abundance of Disturbance and Perplexity. We all imagin'd that the Youth was a little touch'd at the Heart himself with what he faw, and that instead of telling hers, he had met in her bright Eyes with his own Deftiny, the Destiny of being for ever made a Slave and a Captive, to so many powerful and almost irresistable Charms.

At length, after having a long Debate within himself, which we thought proceeded from the struglings of Love and Passion, he setching a great Sigh, which still convinced us more, took the Pen and wrote to Mrs. W-lw-d, that he beg'd to be excus'd, and that his Pen might remain as Dumb and Silent as his Tongue, on that Affair. By this Answer we concluded one and all, K a

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that our former Conjectures were true, and we join'd in pressing him the more earnestly to deliver his real and fincere Opinion concerning the Accidents upon which the future Fortunes of her Life were to turn and depend. He shew'd many mighty Reluctances in the doing it; and I have often fince confidered him in the fame Anguish as the late great Dr. Ratcliff, who was endeavouring by Study to fave a certain fair One, whom he lov'd with a vehemence of Temper, and who was (as his Reason told him) got far away beyond the reach of the Art of Phylick to recover. At last he wrote in plain Terms, that his backwardness and unwillingness to tell it, arose from his wishes that her Fortune would be better than his certain Foreknowledge of it told him it would be, and beg'd that we would rest satisfied with that general Answer, since it was in so particular a Case, where he himself was a well-wisher, in vain, to the Lady about whom he was confulted. The young Lady herfelf thinking, that, if the knew any Difasters, that were to befal her, the might by knowing the nature of them beforehand, and the time when they were likely to happen, be able by timely Prudence and Forecast to avert those Evils; with many befeechings, urg'd him to reveal the fatal Secret. After many struggles to avoid it, and as many Instances made to him, both by Mother and Daughter, for the difcovery

ther the Mother nor herself ought too much too repine at this, seeing it appears to be the Decree of Providence, which is always to be interpreted, as meant for our Good, and feeing it may be the means of translating her the fooner only to her kindered Angels, whose Beauty she so much resembles here on Earth, and to be among the lowest Class, of whom is better than being the greatest Beauty of the World here below, and wearing an Imperial Crown.---While I comfort you, I can't help the force of Nature, which makes me grieve myself, and I only give you, because you compel me to it, so particular and so exact an Answer, to so particular and so exacting a Question. ards doon'd alais

The Mother, who took the Paper, was prudent enough to conceal from the Daughter, what he faid, but Nature would force its way, and bubled from her Eyes; and the Daughter perceiving that, press'd hard to fee it, and wept at the consideration that hard Fate (though the knew not particularly what way) was to befal her. Never furely was any thing so beautiful in Tears, and I obtain'd of the Mother to see the Writing .--- At last, in general Terms, to free her from a suspense of Mind, it was told her that some Trouble should happen to her that would diminish her Beauty. She had Courage enough to hear that Misfortune with disdain, and crying, if that be all, I am arm'd, I dont place much Pride

Pride in that, which I know Age must shortly after destroy, if Trouble did not do it before; and she dry'd up her Tears, and (if what Mr. Bruyere says be true, viz. that the last thing a celebrated Woman thinks of when she dies, is the loss of her Beauty) she shew'd an admirable Pattern of semale Philosophy, in bearing such a cruel Prediction with such unspeakable Magnanimity, as exceeded even the Patience of stern Stoism, considering she was a Woman, to whom Beauty is more dear than Life.

If any Evil, that is impending over Peoples Heads, could be evaded by Fore-knowledge, or eluded by Art, she had the fairest opportunity of having this Prediction annulled (which would have been more to the fatisfaction of the Predictor than knowing it verified) than ever any Woman had. Her Mother was specifically told, that the fatal Distemper should be the small Pox; her Father was, and is still, a very Eminent Physician; and Distempers of that kind, especially, are much more easily prevented, by Care, than cur'd by Art, and by Art more eafily fet afide, when there is a timely warning given to a Physician to prepare the Body against the danger of the Poilon, than when the Distemper has once catch'd hold of a Body at unawares, when it is unpurg'd of any grofs Humours that may accompany it. But neither the Fore-knowledge and Caution of the Mother, K 4

Mother, nor the Skill and Wifdom of the great Physician her Father, were sufficient to ward off the approaching Harm, that was written in the Books of Fate. Not many Suns had finished their yearly Courses, before she was forc'd to submit to the inevitable Stroak of Death, after the infectious and malicious Malady had first ravag'd her Beauty, rioted in all her Sweets, and made an odious deform'd Spectacle of the Charmer of Mankind. The Death of the Daughter work'd hard upon the Mother's Bowels, and dragg'd her speedily after her, with a broken

Heart to the Grave.

This Lady, whose Fortune so great and so distinguish'd an Assembly had chosen to hear as a happy Fore-runner and lucky Omen of all their own, which were to be ask'd afterwards in their turns, proving so contrary to their Expectations already unfortunate in the Prediction, and having been in Tears about the matter dishearten'd all the rest of the Beauties from confulting him further that Day. The Person, who kept the Tavern, by Name Mrs. Irwin, alledg'd that as some People were very fortunate and others unfortunate upon the same Day; so one Lady might be before told a mishap one Minute, and another Lady all the Prosperity in Nature the very next Minute following, and therefore that what the unfortunate Lady had heard was not to be taken as Ominous, or

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. 137 as what could Malignantly influence the Day, neither ought it to be the least hinderance to any who had the curiofity of being let into the Secrets of Time before-hand. However, whether the Ladies were convinc'd or no; if the prevail'd over their Belief in that Point. fhe could not prevail over their Humour, which (though they might not believe the former Prediction ominous to themselves) was naturally aw'd for fear of the like, peradventure, for a Time, and fo it was agreed, nemine Contradicente, as a witty Lady wrote it down, that no more Petitions should for that Day be presented by any of that Company to his Dumb, yet oracular, Majesty. Mrs. Irwin, however, would have her way; faid the did not prefume to fuch Honour as to call herfelf of that Company, and that therefore the might confult him without breaking through the Votes of the Assembly. Many endeavour'd to disswade her, but as the was passionately fond of knowing future Events; and had a mighty itch to be very inquisitive with the Oracle, about what might happen, not only to herfelf, but her Posterity; it was agreed that he should have the liberty of fatisfying her Curiofity, fince she prefum'd her Fortune was fure to be fo Good, and was fo forward and eager for the knowledge of it. But (alass!) fuch is too often the fantastical Impulse of Nature unluckily depraved, that it carries often into wishes of

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knowing, what when known we would be glad to unknow again, and then our Memory

will not let us be untaught.

Mrs. Irwin was at that time in a pretty commodious way of Business, every thing in Plenty round about her, and liv'd more like a Person of Distinction, that kept such a Cellar of Wine, open House, and a free Table, than like one who kept a Tavern. She brought in her Three pretty Children, that were then almost Babies, the youngest having not long been out of the Nurles Arms, or trusted to the use of its own Legs. These Children she lov'd as a Mother should love Children; they were the delight of her Eyes all Day, and the Dream of her Imagination all Night. All the Passions of her Soul were confin'd to them; fhe was never pleas'd but when they were fo, and always angry if they were crofs'd; her whole Pride was centered in them, and they were cloath'd and went attended more like the Infants of a Princels, than of a Vintner's Relict. The Fortune of these was what the had near at Heart, and of which she was so eager of being immediately apprized. Her Impatience was proportionable to the love she had for them, and which made her wish to fore-know all the Happiness that was like to attend them. She fate chearfully down, presented one to him, and smiling wrote the Question in general Terms, viz. is this Boy to be Happy or Unhappy. SWO.

A melancholy Look once more spread itself all over the Face of the Predictor, when he read the too inquisitive Words, and he seem'd mightily to regret being ask'd a Question, to which he was by his Talent of fore-feeing, compell'd to give fo unwelcome an Answer. The Colour of the poor Woman flush'd and vanish'd alternately, and very quick, and she look'd not quite like the Picture of Defpair, but a disconsolate Woman, with little Hopes on one Hand, and great Doubts and difinal Fears on the other. She profes'd she read great Evil in the Troubles of his Face, thank'd him for his good nature, told him, that they all knew, that though he could fore-tell, he could not alter the acts and decretals of Fate, and therefore desir'd him to tell her the worst; for that the Misfortunes, were they never fo great, would be less dreadful to her, than remaining in the State of Fear and Suspension. He at last wrote down to her that great and unexpected and even unavoidable Accidents would involve the whole Family in new Calamities, that the Son the askid him about would have the bitterest task of Hardship to go through withal, while he lived, and that to finish all more unhappily, he would be basely and maliciously brought to an untimely End, by fome mortal Enemy or other, but that she should not trouble herself so much on that head, she would never see it, for it would happen some Years after the was departed

parted from the World. This melancholy Account clos'd up the Book of Predictions for that Day, and put a fad ftop to all the projected Mirth and Curiofity. Now I must tell the Reader how and when the event answer'd the Prediction. And in a few Words it was thus; poor Mrs. Irwin, by strange Accidents decay'd in the World, and dying Poor, her Sons were forc'd to be put out Apprentices to small Trades, and the Son, whom the abovementioned Prediction concern'd, was, for stealing one Cheese from a Man in the Haymarket, severely prosecuted at the Old Bailey, and on Wednesday the Twenty Third of December, 1713. hang'd at Tyburn, with several other Criminals.

The Two foregoing Passages are of so tragical a Nature, that it is time I should relieve the Minds of my Readers, with some Histories of Ladies, who consulted him with more Success and Advantage, to whom his Predictions were very entertaining, when they so came to pass in their Favour, the Relation whereof, will consequently be agreeable to all Readers, who have within them a mixture

of happy Curiofity and good Nature.

Two Ladies, who were the most remarkable Beauties in London, and the most courted, turn'd at the same time their Thoughts to Matrimony, and being satiated, I may say, wearied with the Pleasure, of having continually after them a great number and variety

of Adorers, refolv'd each, about the same time, to make a choice of their feveral Men. to whom, they thought, they could give most Happiness, and from whom they might receive most. Their Names (for they are both Persons of Distinction) shall be Christallina and Urbana. Christallina was a Virgin, and Urbana a young Widow. Christallina engros'd the Eyes, the Hearts, and the Sighs, of the whole Court, and wherever the appeared, put any Court Lady out of her Place, that had one before in the Heart of any Youth; and was the celebrated Toast among the Beau Monde. Urbana's Beauty made as terrible Havock in the City: All the Citizens Daughters, that had many Admirers, and were in fair Hopes of having Husbands, when they pleas'd themselves; assoon as Urbana had lost her old Husband, found that they every Day loft their Lovers, and 'twas a general fear among the prettieft Maids, that they should remain Maids still, as long as Urbana remain'd a Widow. She was the Monopolizer of City Affection, and made many Girls, that had large flocks of Suiters, Bankrupts in the Trade of Courtship, and broke some of their Hearts, when her Charms broke off their Amours.---Well but the Day was near at Hand, when both the Belles of the Court and the City Damfels were to be freed from the ravages, which these Two Tyrants, triumphant in Beauty, and infolent in Charms, made among Com-

the Harvest of Love. Each had feen her proper Man, to whom the Enjoyment of her Person was to be dedicated for Life. But it being an Affair of fo lasting Importance, each had a mind to be let into the knowledge of the confequences of such a Choice; as far as possible, before they step'd into the irrevocable State of Matrimony. Both of them happen'd to take it into their Heads, that the best way to be entirely satisfied in their Curiofity, was to have recourse to the great Predictor of future Occurrences, Mr. Duncan Campbell, whose Fame was at that Time spread pretty largely about the Town. - Christallina and Urbana, were not acquainted with each other, only by the report which Fame had made of Beauty. They came to Mr. Campbell's on the same Day, and both with the fame resolution of keeping themselves conceal'd and under Masks, that none of the Company of Confulters, who happen'd to be there, might know who they were. It happened that on that very Day, just when they came, Mr. Campbell's Rooms were more than ordinarily crowded, with curious Clients of the fair Sex, fo that he was oblig'd to desire these Two Ladies, who express'd so much precaution against, and fear of having their Persons discover'd, to be contented with only one Room between them, and with much ado, they comply'd with the request, and condescended to fit together Incog. Distant ComCompliments of Gesture pass'd between them, (the dress and comportment of each making them appear to be Persons of Figure and Breeding) and after Three or Four modish Curtesies down they fat, without so much as once opening their Lips, or intending so todo. The Silence between them was very formal and profound for near half an Hour, and nothing was to be heard but the snapping of Fans, which they both did very tuneably and with great Harmony, and plaid, as it were in Confort.

At last one of the civil well bred Mutes, happening to Sneeze, the other very gracefully bow'd, and before she was well aware, out popp'd the Words---Bless you Madam; the fair Sneezer return'd the Bow, with an--- I thank you Madam. They found they did not know one another's Voices; and they began to talk very merrily together, with pretty great confidence, and they taking a mutual liking from Conversation, so much familiarity grew thereupon inflantly between them, that they began not only to unmask, but to unbosom themselves to one another, and confess alternately all their Secrets. Christalling own'd who she was, and told Urbana the Beau and Courtier that had her Heart. Urbana as franckly declared that she was a Widow, that fife would not become the Ladies Rival, that she had pitch'd upon a Second Husband, an Alderman of the City. Tuit

Just by that time they had had their chat out, and wish'd one another the pleasure of a fuccessful Prediction, it came to Christallina's turn to visit the Dumb Gentleman, and receive from his Pen oracular Answers, to all the Questions she had to propose. Well, he accordingly fatisfied her in every Point she ask'd him about; but while the was about this; one of Mr. Campbell's Family going with Urbana to divert her a little: The Widow railed at the Virgin as a Fool, to immagin that she should ever make a Conquest of the brightest Spark about the Court, and then let flie some random bolts of Malice to wound her Reputation for Chastity: Now it became the Widow's turn to go and confult: And the fame Person of Mr. Campbell's Family, in the mean time entertain'd Christallina. The Maid was not behind hand with the Widow; The rail'd against the Widow, represented her as fometimes a Coquette, fometimes a Lady of Pleasure, sometimes a Jilt, and listed up her Hands in Wonder and Amazement, that Urbana should immagin so rich a Man, as an Alderman, such a one, should fall to her Lot. Thus Urbana fwore and protested that Christallina could never arrive at the Honour of being the Wife to the courtly Secretarius, let Mr. Campbell flatter her as he would; and Christallina vow'd, that Campbell must be a downright Wizard, if he foretold, that fuch a one as Urbana would get Alderman Stiffrump

rump for a Husband, provided a Thing forim-

probable should come to passing and mad of

However, it feems, Duncan had told them their own Names and the Names of their Suiters, and told them further, how foon they were both to be married, and that too directly to their Heart's content, as they faid rejoicingly to themselves, and made their mutual Gratulations.

They went away each fatisfied, that she should have her own Lover, but Christallina laugh'd at Mr. Campbell for assigning the Alderman to Urbana; and Urbana laugh'd at him for promising the Courtier to the Arms of Christallina.

This is a pretty good Figure of the Tempers of Two reigning Toasts, with regard to

proud Belgier Kind, with her Laddonsono

resolving to be conceased, discover one another wilfully, from utter Strangers grow as familiar as old Friends in a Moment, swear one another to Secrecy, and exchange the Sentiments of their Hearts together, and from being Friends become envious of each other's enjoying a Similitude of Happiness; the Compliments made on either side Face to Face, were, upon the turning of the Back, turn'd into Reslections, Detraction, and Ridicule; each was a Self-lover and Admirer of her own Beauty and Merit, and a Despiser of the other's.

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However, Duncan Campbell, proved at last to be in the right; Urbana was wrong in her opinion of Christallina's want of power over Secretarius, and Christallina was as much out in her opinion, that Urbana would miss in her aim of obtaining Stiffrump: For they both prov'd in the right of what they thought, with regard to their own dear single Persons, and were made happy according to their Expectations, just at the time foretold by Mr. Campbell.

Christallina's ill Wishes did not hinder Urbana from being Mistress of Alderman Stiffrump's Person and Stock, nor did Urbana's hinder Christallina from shewing herself a shining Bride at the Ring in Secretarius's gilded Chariot, drawn by Six Prancers of the proud Belgian Kind, with her half dozen of Liveries, with Favours in their Hats, waiting her return at the Gate of Hyde-park.

Both lov'd and both envy'd, but both allow'd of Mr. Campbell's Fore-knowledge.

Having told you Two very forrowful Paffages, and one tolerably fuccessful and entertaining; I shall now relate to you another of my own knowledge, that is mix'd up with the Grievous and the Pleasant, and checquer'd, as it were, with the Shade and the Sun-shine of Fortune.

Though there are Viciffitudes in every Stage of Life under the Sun; and not one ever ran continually on with the fame series

-Wolf

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. 147

of Prosperity; yet those Conditions, which are the most liable to the signal Alterations of Fortune, are the Conditions of Merchants; for profest Gamesters I reckon in a manner as Men of no condition of Life at all; but what

comes under the Statute of Vagabonds.

It was indeed, as the Reader would guess, a worthy and a wealthy Merchant, who was to run through these different Circumstances of Being. He came and visited our Mr. Campbell, in the Year, 1707. he found him amidit a Croud of Confulters; and being very eager and folicitous to know his own Fortune, just at that critical juncture of time, he begg'd of him (if possible) to adjourn his other Clients to the Day following, and facrifice that one wholly to his use; which as it was probably more important than all the others together, to he wrote down that he would render the time spent about it more advantagious to Mr. Campbell; and, by way of previous Encouragement, threw him down Ten Guineas as a retaining Fee.

Mr. Campbell, who held Money in very little esteem, and valued it so much too little, that he has often had my Reprehensions on that head, paused a little, and after looking earnestly in the Gentleman's Face, and reading there, as I suppose, in that little space of time in general, according to the power of the Second Sight, that what concern'd him was highly momentous, wrote him this An-

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fwer, that he would comply with his requests, adjourn his other Clients to the Day following, and set apart all the remnant of that, till Night, for inspecting the future Occurrences, of which he had a mind to be made a Master.

There is certainly a very keen Appetite in Curiofity: It cannot stay for satisfaction; it is pressing for its necessary repast, and is without all patience: Hunger and Thirst are not Appetites more vehement and more hard and difficult to be repress'd, than that of Curiosity: Nothing but the present Now is able to allay it. A more expressive Picture of this I never beheld, than in the Faces of some, and the murniurs and complaints of others, in that little inquisitive Company, when the unwelcome Note was given about signifying an Adjournment, for only Twenty Four Hours.

The Colour of a young Woman there, came and went a Hundred times (if possible) in the space of Two Minutes; she blush'd like a red Rose this Moment, and in the switch of an Eye-lash she was all over as pale as a white one: The Suiter, whose Name, her Heart had gone pit a pat for the space of an Hour, to be inform'd of from the Pen of a Seer, was now deferr'd a whole Day longer; she was once or twice within an ace of swooning away; but he comforted her in particular, by telling her (though he said it only by way of jest)

jest) that the Day following would be a more lucky Day to confult about Husbands, than the present, that she came on. The Answer was a kind of Cordial to her hopes, and brought her a little better to herfelf. Short solt

Two others, (I remember) Sifters and old Maids, that it feems were Mifers, Women ordinarily dreft, and in blue Aprons, and yet by relation worth no less than Two Thousand Pounds each, were in a peck of Troubles about his going and leaving them unfatisfied. They came upon an enquiry after Goods that were stolen, and they complained that by next Morning at that time, the Thief might be got far enough off, and creep into fo remote a corner, that he would put it beyond the power of the Devil, and the art of Conjuration to find him out, and bring him back again. The diffurbance and anxiety that was to be feen in their Countenances, was just like that, which is to be beheld in the Face of a great losing Gamester, when his all, his last great Stake, lies upon the Table, and is just tweeping off by another winning Hand into his own Hat.

The next was a Widow, who bounc'd, because, as the pretended, he would not tell her what was best to do with her Sons, and what Profession it would be most happy for them to be put to; but in reality all the Cause of the Widow's furning and fretting, was, not that she wanted to provide for her

Sons, but for herfelf; she wanted a Second Husband, and was not half so solicitous about being put in a way of educating those Children the had already, as of knowing when the should be in a likelyhood of getting more. This was certainly in her Thoughts, or elfe the would never have flounc'd about in her Weed, from one end of the Room to the other, and all the while of her Paffion smile by Fits upon the Merchant, and leer upon a young pretty Irish Fellow that was there. The young Irilb-man made use of a little Eyelanguage: She grew appeas'd, went away in quite a good humour, skutled too airily down Stairs, for a Woman in her cloaths, and the reason was certainly that she knew the matter before, which we took notice of prefently after: The Irish-man went precipitately after her down Stairs without taking his leave.

But neither were the Two Mifers for their Gold, the Virgin for a first Husband, nor the Widow for a Second, half so eager, as another married Woman there, was for the death of her Spouse. She had put the Question in so expecting a manner for a lucky Answer, and with so much keen desire appearing plainly in her looks; that no big belly'd Woman was ever more eager for devouring Fruit; no young hasty Bridegroom, just married to a Beauty, more impatient for Night and Enjoyment, than she was to know, what she thought a more happy Moment, the Moment

of her Husband's last agonizing Gasp. As her Expectation was the greatest, so was her Difappointment too, and confequently her Diforder upon his going and leaving her unrefolv'd. She was frantick, raging and implacable; the was in such a Fury at the delay of putting off her Answer to the Day following, that in her fury, she acted as if she would have given herfelf an Answer, which of the Two should die first, by choaking herself upon the spot, with the Indignation that swell'd in her Stomach, and role into her Throat on that occasion. It may look like a Romance to say it; but indeed they were forc'd to cut her Lace, and then the threw out of the Room with great Passion .-- But yet had so much of the enraged Wife left, (beyond the enrag'd Woman) as to return instantly up Stairs, and fignify very calmly, the would be certain to be there next Day, and befeech'd earneftly that she might not meet with a Second Difappointment. Same orolled of a same but in a

All this hurry and buftle created a flay, a little too tedious for the Merchant, who began to be impatient himself, especially when Word was brought up, that a fresh Company was come in: But Mr. Campbell was deny'd to them; and to put a stop to any more Interruptions, the Merchant and the dumb Gentleman agreed to flip into a Coach, drive to a Tavern in the City, and fettle matters of

Futurity over a Bottle of French Claret.

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The first Thing done at the Tayern, was Mr. Campbell's faluting him upon a piece of Paper by his Name, and drinking his Health. The next Paper held a Discourse of condoleance for a Difaster that was past long since, namely a great and confiderable loss that happen'd to his Family, in the dreadful Conflagration of the City of London. In the Third little Dialogue which they had together, he told the Merchant that Losses and Advantages were general Topicks, which a Person unskill'd in that Art might venture to assign to any Man of his Profession; it being next to impossible that Persons who traffick should not fometimes gain, and fometimes lofe.\_\_\_ But faid Mr. Duncan Campbell I will sketch out particularly, and specify to you some future Misfortunes, with which you will unavoidably meet: 'Tis in your Stars, it is in Destiny that you should have some Trials, and therefore when you are forewarn'd take a prudent care to be fore-arm'd with Patience, and by longanimity, and meekly, and refignedly, enduring your Lot, render it more eafy, fince Impatience can't avert it, and will only render it more burthenfome and heavy. He gave these Words to the Merchant; who press'd for his Opinion that Moment. By your leave (refuming the Pen faid the Dumb Gentleman in writing) we will have this Bottle out first and tap a fresh one, that you may be warm'd with Courage enough to receive

ceive the first Speculative onfett of ill fortune, that I shall predict to you, with a good grace, and that may perhaps enable you to meet it, when it comes to reduce it felf into action, with a manful Purpose and all becoming Refolution. The Merchant agreed to the Proposal, and put on an Air of the careless and indifferent as well as he could to fignify that he had no need to raise up an artificial Courage from the auxiliary forces of the Grape. But Nature, when hard press'd, will break thro' all difguiles, and not only notwithstanding the Air of Pleafantry he gave himfelf, which appear'd forced and conftrain'd, but in spite of Two or Three sparkling and enlivening Bumpers, a Cloud of Care would ever and anon gather and shoot heavily cross his Brow, tho' he labour'd all he could to dispel it as quickly, and to keep fair Weather in his Countenance. Well, they had crack'd the first Bottle and the Second fucceeded upon the Table, and they call'd to blow a Pipe together. This Pipe Mr. Campbell found had a very ill Effect: It is certainly a pensive kind of Instrument; and fills a Mind any thing to disposed with disturbing thoughts, black fumes, and melancholy vapours, as certainly as it doth the Mouth with imoke. It plainly took away even the little Sparks of Vivacity, which the Wine had given before; so he wrote for a truce of firing those fort of noxious Guns any longer, and they laid down their Arms by confent, and drank

drank off the Second Bottle. A Third immediately supply'd its place, and at the first Glass the opening of the Bottle, Mr. Campbell began to open to him his future case, in the following Words. Sir, you have now some Ventures at Sea from fuch and fuch a Place to fuch a value. Don't be discomforted at the News which you certainly will have within three Months, (but 'twill be falle at last) that they are by three different Tempests made the Prey of the great Ocean, and enrich the Bottom of the Sea, the Palace of Neptune. A worfe Storm than all these attends you at home, a Wife who is and will be more the Tempest of the House wherein she lives. The high and lofty Winds of her Vanity will blow down the Pillars of your House and Family; the High-tide of her Extravagance will roll on like a refiftless Torrent and leave you at low Water, and the Ebb of all your Fortunes. This is the Highest and the most cutting Difaster that is to befal you; your real Ship. wreck is not foreign but domestick; your bosom Hriend is to be your greatest Foe, and even your powerful Undoer for a time; mark what Hay, and take Gourage, it shall be but for a time, provided you take Courage; it will upon that condition be only a short and wholesome taste of Adversity given to you, that you may relish returning Prosperity with Virtue, and with a greater Return of thanks to him, that dispenses it at pleasure to Mankind.

kind. Remember Courage and Refignation is what I advise you to; use it (as becomes you) in your Adversity, and believe that as I foretold that Adversity, so I can foretel a Prosperity will again be the consequence of those Virtues; and the more you feel the one, ought not to cast you down, but raise your hopes the more, that he who foretold you that so exactly, could likewise foretel you the other. The Merchant was by this put into a great suspence of Mind, but somewhat easier, by the Second Prediction being annex'd so kindly to the first satal one. They crown'd the Night with a flask of Burgundy, and then parting, each went to their respective Homes.

The Reader may perchance wonder how I, who make no mention of my being there, (as in Truth I was not at the Tavern) should be able to relate this as of my own knowledge; but if he pleases to have patience to the end of the Story, he will have entire satisfaction

in that Point if horsessed visnibrostico and

About half a Year after, the Merchant came again, told him that his Prediction was too far verify'd, to his very dear coft, and that he was now utterly undone, and beyond any visible means of a future recovery, and doubting least the other fortunate Part of the Prediction was only told him by way of Encouragement, (for groundless Doubts and Fears always attend a Mind implung'd in Melancholy) befought him very earnestly to tell him

him candidly and fincerely, if there was no real Profpect of Good, and rid him at once of the Uneafiness of such a Suspension of Thought; but pray too, said he, with all the vehemence of repeated Expostulation, satisfy me, if there are any further hopes on this side the Grave?

To this Duncan Campbell made a short, but a very fignificant reply in writing. May the Heaven's preferve you from a threat'ning danger of Life. Take care only of yourfelf, great and mighty care; and if you outlive Friday next, you will yet be great and more fortunate, than ever you was in all the height of your former most flourishing space of Life. He colour'd inordinately when Duncan Campbell faid Friday, and conjur'd him to tell him as particularly as he could what he meant by Friday. He told him he could not particularize any further, but that great Danger threaten'd him that Day; and that without extraordinary Precaution, it would prove fatal to him, even to death. He shook his Head, and went away in a very forrowful Plight. Friday paft, Saturday came, and on that very Saturday Morning came likewife the joyful Tidings that, what Ventures of his were given over for loft, at Sea, were all come fafe into the Harbour. He came the Moment he receiv'd those dispatches from his Agent, to Mr. Duncan Campbell's Apartment, embrac'd him tenderly, and faluted him with much

much gladness of Heart, before a great Room full of Ladies, where I happen'd to be prefent at that time; crying out in a loud Voice, before he knew what he faid, that Mr. Campbell had fav'd his Life, that Friday was his Birth-day, and he had intended with a Pistol to shoot himself that very Day. The Ladies thought him mad; and he, recovered from his Exitacy, faid no more, but fate down. till Mr. Campbell difmiss'd all his Clients; and then we Three went to the Tavern together. where he told me the whole little History or Narrative, just as is above related.

The Fame which Mr. Duncan Campbell got by the foregoing, and feveral other Predictions of the like kind, was become very large and extensive, and had spread itself into the remotest Corners of this Metropolis. The Squares rung with it, it was whisper'd from one House to another, through the more magnificent Streets, where Persons of Quality and Distinction reside, it catch'd every House in the City, like the News of Stock from Exchange-alley, it run noisily through the Lanes and little Thorough-fares where the poor inhabit; it was the Chat of the Tea-table, and the Babble of the Streets, and the whole Town, from the top to the bottom, was full of it. Whenever any Reputation rifes to a degree like this, let it be for what Art or Accomplishment or on what account soever it will, Malice, Envy and Detraction, are fure Mangivi

The LIFE and ADVENTURES to be the immediate Pursuers of it with full Mouth, and to hunt it down, if possible, with full Cry. Even the great Noftra-damas, tho? favour'd by Kings and Queens, (which always without any other reason creates Enemies) was not more purfued by Envy and Detraction for his Predictions in Paris and throughout France, than our Duncan Campbell was in London, and even throughout England. Various, different, and many were the Objections rais'd to blot his Character and extenuate his Fame, that, when one was confuted, another might not be wanting to fupply its place, and fo to maintain a course and feries of back-biting, according to the known Maxim .-- Throw dirt, and if it does not flick, throw dirt continually, and some will stick.

Neither is there any wonder; for a Man, that has got Applauders of all forts and conditions, must expect Condemners and Detractors of all forts and conditions likewife. If a Lady of high Degree, for example, should fay fmiling, (though really thinking absolutely what the fays, for fear of being thought over-credulous :--- Well, I vow, some things Mr. Campbell does are furprizing after all; they would be apt to incline one to a belief, that he is a wonder of a Man, for one would imagin the things he does impossible;---why then a Prude with an affumed fupercilious Air, and a scornful Tibee, would in order to feem more wife than fhe was, reply; Laud, Madam,

Madan, 'tis more a wonder to me that you can be imposed upon so .-- I vow to Gad, Madam, I would afloon confult an Almanackmaker, and pin my Faith upon what he pricks down; or believe, like my Creed, in the cross which I make upon the Hand of a Gyplie.---Lard, Madam, Lassure your La'ship he knows no more than I do of you .-- Lasture you to, and therefore believe me .-- He has it all by hear-fay .-- If the Lady that believ'd it, should reply, that if he had notice of every Stranger by hear-fay, he must be a greater Man than the fuspected, and must keep more Spies in pay, than a Prime Minister. The Prude's Answer would be with a loud Laugh and giggling out thele Words .- Lard, Madam, I affure you nothing can be more eafy; and fo take it for granted. Because she was inclin'd to fay fo, and had the act of Wildom on her fide, forfooth, that the appear'd hard of belief, (which some call hard to be put upon) and the other Lady credulous, (which fome though believing upon good grounds are call'd) and so thought foolish; the Prude's Answer would be thought sufficient and convincing on but this vibe

Thus Malice and Folly, by dint of Noise and Impudence, and strong though empty Affertions, often run down Modesty and good Sente. Among the common People it is the same, but only done in a different manner. For Example, an ordinary Person that liad -noone, and the Committion.

confulted, might fay (as he walk'd along) There goes the dumb Gentleman, who writes down any Name of a Stranger at first Sight. Steps up a blunt Fellow, that takes Stubborness for Sense, and says---that is a confounded Lye; he is a Cheat and an Impostor. and you are one of his Accomplices. He'll tell me my Name, I suppose, if you tell it him first. He is no more dumb than I am; he can fpeak and hear as well as us. I have been with those that fay they have heard him: I wish I and Two or Three more had him in our Stable, and I warrant you with our Cart-whips we would lick fome Words out of his Chops, as dumb as you call him. I tell you 'tis all a Lye and all a Bite. If the other defires to be convinc'd for himself by his own Experience. The rougher Rogue, who perhaps has ftronger Sinews than t'other, answers, if you lye any further, I will knock you down, and so he is the vulgar Wit, and the Mouth of the Rabble-rout, and thus the Detraction spreads below with very good fuccess, as it does above in another kind.

As there are Two comical Adventures in his Life, which directly fuit and correspond with the foregoing Reflections, this seems the most proper Place to insert them in. The first consists of a kind of Mobb-way of Usage he met with from a Fellow, who got to be an Officer in the Army, but by the following Behaviour will be found unworthy of the Name, and the Commission.

In the Year 1701, a Lady of good Quality came and address'd herself to him much after the following manner. She told him she had Choice of Lovers, but preferr'd one above the rest; but desir'd to know his Name, and if she made him her Choice, what would be the subsequent Fate of such a Matrimony. Mr. Duncan Campbell very readily gave her down in writing, this plain and honest Reply; that of all her Suiters, she was most inclin'd to a Captain, a distinguish'd Officer, and a great Beau, (naming his Name) and one that had a great many outward engaging Charms, fufficient to blind the Eyes of any Lady that was not thoroughly acquainted with his Manner of living. He therefore affured her, (and thought himself bound, being conjured, fo to do, having received his Fee, though there was Danger in fuch plain and open Predictions,) that he was a Villain and a Rogue in his Heart, a profligate Gamester, and that if she took him to her Bed, the would only embrace her own Ruin. The Lady's Woman, who was prefent, being in Fee with the Captain, refolving to give Intelligence, for fear the Officer her fo good Friend should be disappointed in the Siege; slily shuffled the Papers into her Pocket, and made a Present of them to the military Spark. Fir'd with Indignation at the Contents, he vow'd Revenge; and in order to compass it, conspires with his female Spy about the Means. In

In fine, for fear of losing the Lady though he quarrel'd with Duncan Campbell, a Method was to be found out how to fecure her by the very Act of Revenge. At last it was refolv'd to discover to her, that he had found out what the had been told by Mr. Campbell, but the Way how he had been inform'd was to remain a Secret. He did do fo and ended his Discovery with these Words: I defire, Madam, that if I prove him an Impostor, you would not believe a Word he fays .--- The Lady agreed to fo fair a Propofal .-- Then the Captain swore that he himfelf would never eat a Piece of Bread more till he had made Mr. Campbell eat his Words; nay he infifted upon it, that he would bring him to his Tongue, and make him own by Word of Mouth, that what he had written before was false and calumnious. To which the Lady answer'd again, that, if he perform'd what he faid, she would be convinced. This brave military Man, however, not relying upon his own fingle Valour and Prowefs, to bring about fo miraculous a thing as the making a Person, that was dumb, to speak: He took with him for this End three lufty Assistants to combine with him in the Assassination. The Ambufcade was fettled to be at the Five Bells Tavern in Witch-street in the Strand. After the Ambush was settled with so much false Courage, the Buffiness of decoying Mr. Campbell into it, was not practicable any other way, than

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. 163 than by fending out false Colours. The Lady's Woman, who was by her own Interest tied fast to the Interest of the Beau, was to play the trick of Dalila, and betray this deaf and dumb Sampson (as he will appear to be a kind of one in the fequel of the Story) into the Hands of these Philistines. She smooths her Face over with a complimenting Lye from her Mistress to Mr. Campbell; and acted her Part of Deceit fo well that he promis'd to follow her to the Five Bells with all hafte; and so she skuttled back to prepare the Captain, and to tell him how lucky the was in Mischief; and how she drew him out by Smiles into Perdition. The short of the Story is, when they got him in among them, they endeavour'd to assa sinate him; but they mis'd of their Aim; yet 'tis certain they left him in a very terrible and bloody Condition; and the Captain went away in as bad a Plight as the Person was left in, whom he assaulted so cowardly with Numbers, and to fuch Difactvantage. I was fent for to him upon this Difaster, and the Story was deliver'd to me thus, by one of the Drawers of the Tavern, when I inquir'd into it. They began to banter him, and fpeaking to him as if he heard, ask'd him if he knew his own Fortune; they told him it was to be beaten to Death. This was an odd way of addressing a deaf and dumb Man. They added they would make him fpeak before they had done. The Boy M 2 feeing

feeing he made no Reply, but only smiled; thought what pass'd between them was a Jest, with an old Acquaintance, and withdrew about his Business. The Door being fasten'd, however, before they began the honourable Attack they vouchfafed to write down their Intent, in the Words above-mentioned which they had uttered before, to make fure that he should understand their meaning, and what this odd way of Correction was for. All the while the Maid, who had brought him into it, was peeping through a Hole, and watching the Event, as appears afterwards. Mr. Campbell wrote them the following Answer, viz. that he hop'd for fair Play; that he understood Bear-garden as well as they; but if a Gentleman was amongst them, he would expect gentlemanly Usage. The Rejoinder they made to this, confifted it feems not of Words but of Action. The Officer in Conjunction with another Ruffian, one of the ftrongest of the Three he had brought, commenced the Affault. As good luck would have it, he warded off their first Blows (it feems) with tolerable Success, and a Winequart-pot standing upon the Table, Duncan took to his Arms, and at Two or Three quick Blows, well manag'd, and close laid in upon the Assailants, fell'd them both to the Ground. Here it was that the Maid discover'd her Knowledge of it, and Privity to the Plot, to the whole House; for she no sooner sees the famous

famous Leader, the valiant Captain, lie sprauling on the Floor with bleeding Temples, but the shriek'd out, with all the Voice she could exert, Murder, Murder! Alarm'd at this Out-cry, the Master and all the Attendants of the Tavern scamper'd up Stairs, burst into the Room, and found Duncan Campbell struggling with the other Two, and the Quart-pot still fast clench'd in his Hand, which they were endeavouring to wrench from him. The Drawers rescu'd him out of their Hands, and inquir'd into the Matter. The Maid in a fright confes'd the whole Thing. The Officer and his Affociate rub'd their Eyes as recovering from a stunning Sleep, reel'd as they went to rife, paid the Reckoning, and flunk pitifully away, (or as the Rakes Term for it is,) they brush'd off, and for all their Odds had the worst of the Lay. I who had some Authority with Mr. Campbell, by reason of my Years, and the strict Acquaintance I had with his Mother, when I came and found him in that pickle, and had the whole Relation told me by the People of the House, though I could not forbear pitying him within my own Mind, took upon me to reprehend him, and told him that these Hardships would by Providence be daily permitted to fall upon him (for he met with them Twenty Times) while he continued in that irregular way of Living and fpending his Time, that might be so precious to himself M 3

and many others, in Drunkenness and Debauchery; and I think the Lessons I wrote down to him upon that Head, though a little severe just at that juncture, were not withstanding well tim'd, and did, as I gues'd they would, make a more folid Impression in him than at any other. In all these Scuffles (whether it is that being deaf and dumb an Affront works deeper upon a Man, and fo renders him far more fierce or resolute) it must be faid, that, though Nature has been kind in making him very Strong, Robust, and Active with all, yet he has bore some Shocks, one would imagin beyond the Strength of a Man, having fometimes got the better of Five or Six Ruffians in Rencounters of the like kind.

The next Banter he met with was in a gentler way, from an unbelieving Lady, and yet she came off with very ill success, and the Banter turn'd all upon herself in the End.

A Lady of Distinction (whose Name shall therefore be concealed in this Place) came with Two or Three of her special Friends, who took her for the most merry innocent spotless Virgin upon Earth, and whose Modesty was never suspected in the least by her Relations or Servants that were nearest about her; after having rally'd Mr. Campbell with several frivolous Questions, doubting his Capacity, and vexing and teazing him with gay Impertinences beyond all Patience, was

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. 167 by him told, that he did not take Fees in his Profession to be made a Jest of like a common Fortune-teller, but to do real Good to those who confulted him, as far as he was able by his Predictions; that he was treated with more Respect by Persons of a higher Condition, though her own was very good, and fo offer'd her Guinea back again with a Bow and a Smile. She had a little more Generolity of Spirit than not to be a little nettled at the Proffer the had caus'd by fo coarfe an Ufage. She affected appearing grave a little, and told him the would be ferious for the future, and ask'd him to fet down her Name, which she had neglected before, to ask other Questions that were nothing to the purpose. He promis'd to write it down, but paufing a little longer than ordinary about it, she return'd to her former way of uncivil Merriment and ungallant Raillery. She repeated to him in Three or Four little scraps of Paper one after another as fast as she could write them, the fame Words, viz.--- That he could not tell her Name, nor whether she was Maid, Wife, or Widow; and laugh'd as if fhe would fplit her Sides, triumphing to the rest of her Companions, over his Ignorance and her own Wit, as if she had pos'd him and put him to an entire Stand. But fee what this over-weening Opinion of Security ended in: The Man of the Second Sight, was not to be fo eafily baffled. Vex'd at being so disturb'd, and co-

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ming out of his brown Study, he reaches the Paper and begins to write.—Now it was the Lady's turn to fuffer, she had deferv'd hearty Punishment, and it came into her Hands with the Note, to a degree of Severity; (as you will perceive by the Contents of it just now.) ----She read it, and fwooning away, drop'd from her Chair. The whole Room being in a buftle, I that was in the outward Chamber ran in: While Mr. Campbell was sprinkling Water in her Face, a Lady fnatch'd up the Note to read it, at which he feem'd mightily difpleas'd; I therefore who understood his Signs recover'd it out of her Hands by Stratagem, and ran to burn it, which I did fo quick, that I was not discover'd in the Curiofity, which I must own I satisfied myself in, by reading it first; a Curiosity rais'd too high, by fo particular an Adventure, to be overcome in fo little a Time of Thought, as I was to keep it in my Hands, and so I came by the knowledge of it myfelf, without being inform'd by Mr. Campbell. This shews how a fudden Curiofity, when there is not Time given to think and correct it, may overcome a Man as well as a Woman; for I was never over-curious in my Life, and though I was pleas'd with the Oddness of the Adventure, I often blush'd to myself-since for the unmanly Weakness, of not being able to step with a Note, from one Room to another, to the Firefide, without peeping into the Contents of it. The

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. 169 The Contents of it were these. Madam, since you provoke me, your Name is You are no Widow, you are no Wife, and yet you are no Maid; you have a Child at Nurse at such a Place, by such a Gentleman, and you were brought to Bed in Leicestersbire. The Lady convinc'd by this Answer, of his ftrange and mystical Power, and pleas'd with his Civility, in endeavouring to conceal from others the Secret, after so many repeated Provocations, though she shew'd great Disorder for that Day, became one of his constant Attenders some time after, and would not take any Step in her Affairs, without his Advice, which she often has faid fince, she found very much to her Advantage. She was as ferious in her dealings with him afterwards, and improv'd by being fo, as she was gay and turbulent with him before, and fmarted for it. In fine, the was a thorough Convert, and a Votary of his; and the only Jest she us'd afterwards to make, concerning him, was a civil Witticism to his Wife; to whom she was wont, every now and then, fmiling, to addrefs herself, after this manner. Your Husband, Madam, is a Devil, but he is a very handsome, and a very civil one.

Not long after this came another Lady, with a like intent, to impose upon him, and was resolv'd (as she own'd) to have laugh'd him to scorn, if she had succeeded in her Attempt. She had very dexterously dress'd her felf

felf in her Woman's Habit, and her Woman in her own; her Footman squired the new made Lady in a very gentlemanly Drefs hir'd, for that purpose of a disguise, from Monmouthfreet. The strange and unknown Masqueraders enter'd Mr. Campbell's Room with much Art. The Fellow was by Nature of a clean Make, and had a good Look, and from following a genteel Master, when he was young, copy'd his Gait a little, and had some Appearance of a Mien, and a tolerable good Air about him. But this being the first time of his being so fine, and he a little vain in his Temper, he over-acted his Part; he strutted too much; he was as fond of his Ruffles, his Watch, his Sword, his Cane, and his Snuffbox, as a Boy of being newly put into Breeches; and view'd 'em all too often to be thought the Possessor of any such things long. The Affe-Chation of the Chamber-maid was infufferable: She had the Tofs of the Head, the Jut of the Bum, the fide-long Leer of the Eye, the imperious Look upon her Lady, now degraded into her Woman, that she was intolerable, and a Person without the Gift of the Second Sight, would have guess'd her to have been a pragmatical Upstart, tho' 'tis very probable, that during that time, the fancy'd herfelf really better than her Miftress: The Miftress acted her Part of Maid the best, for it is eafier for genteel Modesty to act a low Part, than for affected Vanity to act a high one. She kept

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kept her distance like a Servant, but would,
to disguise things the better, be every now
and then pert, according to their Way, and
give Occasion to be chid. But there is an

Air of Gentility in-born and in-bred to fome People, and even when they aim to be awkward, a certain Grace will attend all their minutest Actions and Gestures, and command Love, Respect, and Veneration. I must therefore own, that there was not need of a Man's being a Conjurer, to guess who ought to be the Lady, and who the Maid; but to know who absolutely was the Lady, and who was the Maid, did require that Skill. For how many fuch real Ladies have we, that are made fo from fuch Upstarts, and how many genteel waiting Women of great Descent, that are born with a Grace about them, and are bred to good Manners. Mr. Campbell's Art made him positive in the Case; he took the Patches from the Face of the Maid, and plac'd them on the Mistrisses; he pull'd of her Hood and Scarf and gave it the Lady, and taking from the Lady her Ridinghood, gave it the Maid in exchange; for Ladies at that time of Day were not enter'd into that Fashion of cloaking themselves. Then he wrote down that he should go out, and ought to fend his Maid in to undress them quite, and give the Mistrifs her own Cloaths and the Maid hers,

and with a Smile wrote down both their Names and commended her contrivance; but

after

after that, it was remark'd by the Lady, that he pay'd her less Respect than she expected, and more to her Footman, who was in Gentleman's Habit, whom he took by his Side, and told a great many fine things; whereas he would tell the Lady nothing further. The Lady nettled at this, wrote to him that she had Vanity enough to believe that the might be diffinguish'd from her Maid in any Drefs; but that he had shown his want of Skill in not knowing who that Gentleman was. Mr. Campbell told her her mistake in sharp Terms; and begging her pardon affured her he knew feveral Chamber-maids as genteel and as well-born as her, and many Mistresses more aukward and worfe-born than her Maid; that he did not go therefore by the Rule of guess and judging what ought to be, but by the Rule of Certainty, and the Knowledge of what actually was. She however unfatisfy'd with that Answer perplex'd him mightily to know, who the Man was. He answer'd he would be a great Man .--- The Lady laugh'd fcornfully, and faid she wanted to know who he was, not what he would be.---He anfwer'd again .--- He was her Footman, but that she would have a worfe.---She grew warm and defired to be inform'd, why, fince he knew the Fellow's Condition, he respected her fo little and him fo much; and accused him of want of practifing Manners, if he had not want of Knowledge. He answer'd, Madam,

dam, fince you will be asking Questions too far.—This Footman will advance himself to the Degree of a Gentleman, and have a Woman of Distinction to his Wife; while you will degrade yourself by a Marriage to be the Wife of a Footman. His Ambition is laudable, your Condescension mean, therefore I give him the Preference, I have given you fair warning and wholesome advice, you may avoid your Lot by Prudence; but his

will certainly be what I tell you.

This coming afterwards to pals, exactly as was predicted, and his disappointing so many that had a mind to impose upon him, has render'd him pretty free from fuch wily Contrivances fince, though now and then they have happen'd, but still to the mortification and disappointment of the Contrivers. But as we have not pretended to fay, with regard to these things, that he has his Genius always at his Elbow or his Beck, to whisper in his Ear the Names of Persons, and such little constant Events as these; so, that we may not be deemed to give a fabulous Account of his Life and Adventures, we think ourselves bound to give the Reader an infight, into the particular Power and Capacity which he has, for bringing about these particular Performances, especially that of writing down Names of Strangers at first Sight, which I don't doubt will be done to the fatisfaction of all

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Persons, who shall read the succeeding Chapter, concerning the Gift of the Second Sight.

# CHAP. VII.

Concerning the Second Sight.

IR. Martin lately publish'd a Book, intituled, A Description of the Western Isles of Scotland, salled by the Antient Geographers Hebrides. It contains many curious Particulars, relating to the natural and civil History of those Islands, with a Map of them; and in his Preface he tells us, that perhaps it's Peculiar to those Isles, that they have never been described, till now, by any Man, that was a Native of the Country, or had travell'd them as himself has done; and in the Conclusion of the faid Preface, he tells us, he has given here fuch an Account of the Second Sight, as the nature of the thing will bear, which has always been reckon'd sufficient among the unbyass'd Part of Mankind; but for those, that will not be satisfy'd, they ought to oblige us with a new Scheme, by which we may judge of Matters of Fact. The chief Particulars he has given us concerning the Second Sight, are here fet down, by way of Abstract or Epitome, that they may not be too tedious to the Reader.

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I. In the Second Sight the Vision makes fuch a lively Impression on the Seers, that they neither see nor think of any thing else, but the Vision, as long as it continues. And then they appear Pensive or Jovial, according to the Object, which was presented to them.

2. At the Sight of a Vision, the Eye-lids of the Person are erected, and the Eyes continue staring till the Object vanish, as has often been observed by the Author and others pre-

fent.

way.

3. There is one in Skye, an Acquaintance of whom observ'd, that when he sees a Vision, the inner Part of his Eylids turns so far upwards, that, after the Object disappears, he must draw them down with his Fingers, and sometimes employs others to draw them down, which he finds to be much the easier

4. The Faculty of the Second Sight does not lineally descend in a Family, as some imagin; for he knows several Parents that are endow'd with it, but not their Children; and so on the contrary: Neither is it acquir'd by any previous Compact; and after a strict Enquiry, he could never learn from any among them, that this Faculty was communicable any way whatsoever.

Note, That this Account is differing from the Account that is given by Mr. Aubrey, a Gentleman of the Royal Society; and I think Mr. Martin's Reason here against the Descent

of

of this Faculty from Parents to Children, is not generally conclusive. For the he may know Parents endow'd with it, and not Children; and so vice versa; yet there may be Parents, who are endow'd with it, being qualify'd as Mr. Aubrey has said, (viz. both being Second Sighted, or even one to an extraordinary Degree) whose Children may have it by descent. And as to this Faculty's being any otherways communicable (since the Accounts differ) I must leave it to a further Examination.

5. The Seer knows neither the Object, Time nor Place of a Vision before it appears, and the same Object is often seen by different Persons, living at a considerable distance from one another. The true Way of judging as to the Time and Circumstance of an Object, is by Observation; for several Persons of Judgement without this Faculty, are more capable to judge of the Design of a Vision, than a Novice that is a Seer. As an Object appears in the Day or Night, it will come to pass sooner or later accordingly.

6. If an Object be seen early in the Morning (which is not frequent) it will be accomplished in a few Hours afterwards: If at Noon, it will commonly be accomplished that very Day: If in the Evening, perhaps that Night; if after Candles be lighted, it will be accomplished that Night: It's later always in Accomplishment, by Weeks, Months, and sometimes

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times Years, according to the Time of the

Night the Vision is feen.

7. When a Shroud is perceiv'd about one, it's a sure Prognostick of Death; the Time is judg'd according to the Height of it about the Person; for if it be not seen above the Middle, Death is not to be expected for the space of a Year, and perhaps some Months longer; and as it is frequently seen to ascend higher towards the Head, Death is concluded to be at hand in a sew Days, if not Hours, as daily Experience confirms. Examples of this kind were shown the Author, when the Persons, of whom the Observations were made, enjoy'd persect Health.

There was one Instance lately of a Prediction of this kind, by a Seer that was a Novice, concerning the Death of one of the Author's Acquaintance; this was communicated to a few only, and with great Confidence: The Author being one of the Number, did not in the least regard it, till the Death of the Person, about the Time foretold, confirm'd to him the certainty of the Prediction. The foresaid Novice is now a skilful Seer, as appears from many late Instances: He lives in the Parish of St. Mary's, the most Nor-

thern in Skye.

8. If a Woman be seen standing at a Man's left Hand, it's a Presage that she will be his Wise, whether they are married to others, or unmarried, at the Time of the Apparition.

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If Two or Three Women are seen at once, flanding near a Man's left Hand, she that is next him will undoubtedly be his Wife first, and fo on, whether all Three, or the Man, be fingle, or married, at the Time of the Vifion; of which there are feveral late Instances of the Author's Acquaintance. It's an ordinary thing for them to fee a Man, that is to come to the House shortly after; and tho' he be not of the Seers Acquaintance, yet he not only tells his Name, but gives such a lively Description of his Stature, Complexion, Habit, &c. that upon his Arrival he answers the Character given of him in all respects. If the Person so appearing be one of the Seer's Acquaintaince, he can tell by his Countenance whether he comes in good or bad Humour. The Author has been feen thus, by Seers of both Sexes, at some Hundreds of Miles Difrance: Some that faw him in this manner, had never feen him personally, and it happen'd according to their Visions, without any previous Design of his to go to those Places, his coming there being purely accidental; and in the Nineteenth Page of his Book, he tells us, that Mr. Daniel Morrison a Minister, told him, that upon his landing in the Island Rona, the Natives receiv'd him very affectionately, and addressed themselves to him with this Salutation: God fave you Pilgrim! You are heartily welcome here, for we have had repeated Apparitions of your Person amongst

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us; viz. after the manner of the Second

Sight.

9. It's ordinary with them to see Houses, Gardens, and Trees, in Places void of all Three, and this in process of Time uses to be accomplished; of which he gives an Instance in the Island of Skye.

Arm, or Breaft, is a Fore-runner of a dead Child to be seen in the Arms of those Per-

fons, of which there are feveral fresh In-

To see a Seat empty at the time of one's sitting in it, is a Presage of that Person's Death

quickly after, err ow'l and

When a Novice, or one, that has lately obtain'd the Second Sight, fees a Vision in the Night-time without Doors, and comes near

a Fire he prefently falls into a Swoon.

Some find themselves, as it were in a Croud of People, having a Corpse which they carry along with them; and after such Visions the Seers come in sweating, and describe the People that appear'd; if there are any of their Acquaintance among them, they give an Account of their Names, and also of the Bearers. But they know nothing concerning the Corpse.

All those, that have the Second Sight, do not always see these Visions at once, though they are together at the Time; but if one, who has this Faculty, designedly touch his

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fellow Seer, at the Instant of a Vision's appearing, then the Second sees it as well as the

Firft.

by a Cry, that they call Taisk, which some call a Wrath in the Low-land. They hear a loud Cry without Doors, exactly resembling the Voice of some particular Person, whose Death is foretold by it, of which he gives a late Instance, which happen'd in the Village

Rigg in Skye Ifle.

fometimes, as follows. Fish or Fleth is frequently smelt in the Fire, when at the same Time neither of the Two are in the House, or, in any probability like to be had in it, for some Weeks or Months. This Smell several Persons have, who are endued with the Second Sight, and it's always accomplished soon after.

13. Children, Horses, and Cows, have the Second Sight, as well as Men and Women ad-

vanc'd in Years.

That Children see it, it is plain, from their crying aloud at the very Instant, that a Corpse or any other Vision appears to an ordinary Seer: Of which he gives an Instance in a Child, when himself was present.

That Horses likewise see it's very plain, from their violent and sudden starting, when the Rider, or Seer in Company with them, sees a Vision of any kind by Night or Day. It's

obser-

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observable of a Horse, that he will not go forward that way, till he be led about at some distance from the common Road, and then he is in a Sweat: He gives an Instance of

this in a Horse, in the Isle of Skye.

That Cows have the Second Sight, appears from this; that if a Woman milking a Cow happens to fee a Vision by the Second Sight, the Cow runs away in a great fright at the same time, and will not be pacify'd for some time after.

In Reference to this Paracelsus, Tom. 9. 1. de arte presaga, writes thus, 'Horses also have 'their Auguries, who perceive, by their Sight and Smell, wandering Spirits, Witches and Spectres, and the like Things; and Dogs both 'see and hear the same.

Here in the next place the Author answers Objections that have lately been made against

the Reality of the Second Sight. 2110 11 913 913

first, It's objected, that these Seers are visionary and melancholy People, who fancy they see Things, that do not appear to them or any

Body elfe.

He answers, The People of these Isles, and particularly the Seers, are very Temperate, and their Diet is simple and moderate in Quantity and Quality; so that their Brains are not, in all probability, disordered by undigested Fumes of Meat or Drink. Both Sexes are free from Hysterick Fits, Convulsions, and several other Distempers of that N 3

Sort. There are no Madmen among them, nor any Instance of Self-murther. It's observed among them, that a Man drunk never has a Vision of the Second Sight; and he that is a Visionary would discover himself in other things as well as in that; nor are such, as have the Second Sight, judg'd to be Visionaries by any of their Friends or Acquaintaince.

Secondly, It's objected, that there are none among the Learned able to oblige the World with a fatisfactory Account of these Visions;

therefore they are not to be believed.

He answers, If every Thing, of which the Learned are not able to give a latisfactory Account, shall be condemn'd as False and Impossible, we shall find many other Things, generally believ'd, which must be rejected as such.

Thirdly, It's objected, that the Seers are Impostors, and the People, who believe them, are credulous, and easy to be imposed upon.

He answers, The Seers are, generally illiterate, and well-meaning People, and altogether void of Design; nor could he ever learn that any of them made the least gain of it; neither is it reputable among them to have that Faculty: Beside the People of the Isles are not so credulous as to believe an Impossibility, before the thing foretold be accomplished; but when it actually comes to pass, afterwards it is not in their Power to deny it, without offering Violence to their Senses and Reason: Beside, if the Seers were Detervers,

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. 182 can it be reasonable to imagin, that all the Islanders, who have not the Second Sight, should combine together, and offer Violence to their Understandings and Senses, to force themselves to believe a Lye from Age to Age? There are feveral Persons among them, whose Birth and Education raise them above the Suspicion of concurring with an Imposture, merely to gratify an illiterate and contemptible fort of Persons. Nor can a reasonable Man believe, that Children, Horfes, and Cows, could be engaged in a Combination to perfwade the World of the Reality of a Second that it's he leveral Parts of Follow this?

Every Vision that is seen, comes exactly to pass, according to the rules of Observation, though Novices and heedless Persons do not always judge by those Rules; concerning

which he gives Infrances.

There are Visions, seen by several Persons, in whose Days they are not accomplish'd; and this is one of the Reasons, why some Things have been feen, that are faid never to have come to pass; and there are also several Visions feen, which are not understood till they are accomplished T fol .ood a sayo

The Second Sight is not a late Discovery, feen by one or two in a Corner, or a remote Ifle; but it's feen by many Persons of both Sexes, in feveral Isles, separated about Forty or Fifty Leagues from one another: The Inhabitants of many of these Isles never had the

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the least Converse by Word or Writing: And this Faculty of seeing Visions having continued, as we are inform'd by Tradition, ever since the Plantation of these Isles, without being disproved by the nicest Sceptick after the strictest Inquiry, seems to be a clear Proof of its Reality.

It's observable, that it was much more common Twenty or Thirty Years ago, than at present; for One in Ten does not see it

now, that faw it then.

The Second Sight is not confin'd to the Western Isles alone, the Author having an Account that it's in several Parts of Holland, but particularly in Bommel, where a Woman has it, for which she is courted by some, and dreaded by others. She sees a Smoak about one's Face, which is the fore-runner of the death of a Person so seen, and she actually foretold the deaths of several that lived there. She was living in that Town a few Winters ago.

The Second Sight is likewise in the Isle of Man, as appears by this Instance. Captain Leathes the chief Commander of Bellfast in his Voyage 1690, lost Thirteen Men by a violent Storm, and upon his landing in the Isle of Man, an ancient Man, Clerk to a Parish there, told him immediately that he had lost Thirteen Men there; the Captain enquired how he came to the Knowledge of that; he answer'd that it was by Thirteen Lights, which

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he had feen come into the Church-yard; as
Mr. Sacheverel tells us in his late Description
of the Isle of Man. Note, that this is like the
Sight of the Corpse-candles in Wales, which is
also well attested.

Here the Author adds many other Instances concerning the Second Sight of which I shall

fet down only a few: 10 of an amount of it

A Man in Knockow, in the Parish of St. Mary's, the northermost Part of Skye, being in perfect Health, and fitting with his fellow Servants at Night, was on a fudden taken ill, drop'd from his Seat backward, and then fell a vomiting; at which the Family was much concern'd, he having never been subject to the like before; but he came to himself soon after, and had no fort of Pain about him. One of the Family, who was accustomed to fee the Second Sight, told them that the Man's Illness proceeded from a very strange Cause, which was thus. An ill-natur'd Woman (whom he named) who lives in the next adjacent Village of Bornskittag, came before him in a very angry and furious Manner, her Countenance full of Passion, and her Mouth full of Reproaches, and threaten'd him with her Head and Hands, till he fell over, as you have feen him. This Woman had a Fancy for the Man, but was like to be disappointed as to her marrying of him. This Instance was told the Author, by the Master of the Family,

Family, and others, who were prefent when The Samewere tells us in his he bringgard ti

Sir. Norman Macklead, and some others. playing at Tables, at a Game called in Irifb. Falmermore, wherein there are Three of a Side, and each of them throw the Dice by turns, there happened to be one difficult Point in the disposing of one of the Table-men: This obliged the Gamester to deliberate, before he was to change his Man, fince, upon the difpoling of it, the winning or loling of the Game depended; at length the Butler, who food behind, advised the Player, where to place the Man, with which he comply'd and won the Game. This being thought extraordinary, and Sir Norman hearing one whilper him in the Ear, ask'd who advis'd him fo skilfully? He answer'd it was the Butler, but this feem'd more strange, for it was generally thought he could not play at Tables. Upon this Sir Norman ask'd him how long it was fince he had learn'd to play? And the Fellow own'd that he had never play'd in his Life, but that he faw the Spirit Brownie (a Spirit usually feen in that Country) reaching his Arm over the player's Head, and touching the Part with his Finger, where the Table-man was to be placed. This was told the Authoryby Sir Norman, and others, who happen'd to be prefent at the Time. To province of an

Daniel Bow alias Black, an Inhabitant of Bornskittag, who is one of the precisest Seers

woman in Minginis, within less than Twenty Four Hours before the Time, and accordingly she died suddenly in the Fields; though at the Time of the Prediction she was in perfect health; but the Shrou'd appearing close about her Head, was the Ground of his Considence, that her Death was at Hand.

The same Person foretold the Death of a Child in his Master's Arms, by seeing a Spark of Fire sall on his left Arm, and this was like wise accomplish'd soon after the Prediction.

Some of the Inhabitants of Harries, failing round the Ise of Skye with a Design to go to the opposite Main-land, were strangely furprized with an Apparition of Two Men hanging down by the Ropes that fecured the Maft, but could not conjecture what it meant; they purfued their Voyage, but the Wind turning contrary, they were forced into Broadford, in the Ifle of Skye, where they found Sir Donald Mackdonald keeping a Sherriffs Court, and Two Criminals receiving Sentence of Death there. The Ropes and Mast of that very Boat were made use of to hang those Criminals. This was told the Author by feveral, who had this Instance related to them by the Boat's Crew.annor a tright ow I

Several Persons, living in a certain Family, told the Author, that they had frequently seen Two Men standing at a Gentlewoman's left-hand, who was their Master's Daughter;

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they told the Men's Names, and being her Equals, it was not doubted but the would be marry'd to one of them; and perhaps to the other, after the Death of the first. Sometime after a Third Man appeared, who feemed always to ftand nearest to her of the Three. but the Seers did not know him, though they could describe him exactly; and, within some Months after, this Man, who was feen laft, actually came to the House, and fully answer'd the Description given of him, by those, who never faw him, but in a Vision; and he marry'd the Woman shortly after. They live in the Isle of Skye, and both themselves and others confirm'd the Truth of this Instance, when the Author faw them.

Archibald Mack Donald of the Parish of St. Mary's in the Ille of Skye, being reputed famous in his Skill of foretelling things to come by the Second Sight, happening to be in the Village Knockow one Night, and before Supper, told the Family, that he had just then feen the strangest Thing he ever faw in his Life: viz. A Man with an ugly long Cap, always shaking his Head; but that the strangest of all was a little kind of an Harp, which he had, with Four Strings only, and that it had Two Hart's-horns fix'd in the front of it: All that heard this odd Vision, fell a laughing at Archibald, telling him, that he was dreaming, or had not his Wits about him, fince he pretended to fee a Thing which had no Being, thev and

and was not so much as heard of in any Part of the World. All this could not alter Archibald's Opinion, who told them, that they must excuse him, if he laugh'd at them, after the Accomplishment of the Vision. Archibald returned to his own House, and within Three or Four Days after, a Man with a Cap, Harp, Sc. came to the House, and the Harp, Strings, Horns, and Cap, answer'd the Description of them at first View, and he shook his Head when he play'd; for he had Two Bells fix'd to his Cap. This Harper was a poor Man, who made himself a Buffoon for his Bread. and was never feen before in those Parts, and at the Time of the Prediction he was in the The of Barray, which is about Twenty Leagues diftant from that Part of Skye. This Relation is vouch'd by Mr. Daniel Martin, and all his Family, and fuch as were then prefent. and they live in the Village where this hapfinali hereafter thowbened

One Daniel Nicholfon, Minister of St. Mary's in Skye, the Parish, in which Mr. Archibald Mac Donald lived, told the Author; that, one Sunday, after Sermon, at the Chappel Uge, he took an occasion to inquire of Archibald, if he still retain'd that unhappy Faculty of seeing the Second Sight, and wish'd him to get rid of it, if possible; for, said he, it's no true Character of a good Man. Archibald was highly displeas'd, and answer'd that he hoped he was no more unhappy than his Neighbours,

for feeing what they could not perceive. I had, faid he, as ferious Thoughts as my Neighbours in time of hearing a Sermon to Day, and even then I faw a Corpfe laid on the Ground close to the Pulpit; and I assure you it will be accomplished shortly, for it was in the Day-time. There were none in the Parish then Sick, and few are buried at that little Chappel, nay sometimes not one in a Year. Yet when Mr. Nicholson returned to preach in the said Chappel, a Fort-night or three Weeks after, he sound one buried in the very Spot, named by Archibald. This Story is vouched by Mr. Nicholson the Minister, and several of the Parishioners still living.

Note, That it's counted by many an Argument of somewhat evil attending this Faculty of the Second Sight, because there are Instances given of some Persons, who have been freed of it, upon using some Christian Practices. But I shall hereafter show that

this Opinion cannot be entirely true.

Sir Norman Mac-Lead, who has his Residence in the Isle of Bernera, which lies between the Isles of N. Vist and Harries, went to the Isle of Skye about Business, without appointing any Time for his Return; his Servants, in his Absence, being all together in the large Hall at Night; one of them, who had the Second Sight, told the rest they must remove, for there would be abundance of other Company in the Hall that Night: One of his

his fellow Servants answered, that there was very little Likelyhood of that, because of the Darkness of the Night, and the Danger of coming through the Rocks, that lie round the Isle: But within an Hour after, one of Sir Norman's Men came to the House, bidding them provide Lights, &c. for his Master had

newly landed

Sir Norman being told of this, called for the Seer and examin'd him about it. He answer'd, that he had seen the Spirit Brownie, in humane Shape, come several times, and make a show of carrying an old Woman, that sate by the Fire, to the Door, and at last seem'd to carry her out by Neck and Heels, which made him laugh heartily, and gave occasion to the rest to conclude him Mad, to laugh so much without any Reason. This Instance was told the Author by Sir Norman himself.

Four Men from the Isle of Skye and Harries, went to Barbadoes, and staid there some Years; who, though they had wont to see the Second Sight in their native Country, never saw it in Barbadoes; but upon their Return to England, the first Night after their landing, they saw the Second Sight; as the Author was told by

feveral of their Acquaintaince.

John Morrison, who lives in Bernera of Harries, wears the Plant called Fuga Demonum sewed in the Neck of his Coat, to prevent his seeing of Visions, and says, he never saw any any fince he first carried that Plant about

him.

A Spirit, by the Country People called Brownie, was frequently feen in all the most considerable Families in the Isles, and North of Scotland, in the Shape of a tall Man, having very long brown Hair: But within these Twenty Years past he has been seen but rarely.

There were Spirits also that appeared in the shape of Women, Horses, Swines, Cats, and some like fiery Balls, which would follow Men in the Fields, but there have been but sew Instances of these for upwards of

Forty Years past.

These Spirits us'd also to form Sounds in the Air, refembling those of an Harp, Pipes, crowing of a Cock, and of the grinding of Hand-mills: And fometimes Voices have been heard in the Air at Night, finging Irish Songs; the Words of which Songs some of the Author's Acquaintances still retain; one of them refembled the Voice of a Woman, who died fometime before, and the Song related to her State in the other World. All these Accounts, the Author fays, he had from Persons of as great Integrity, as any are in the World. So far Mr. Martin whose Account is so long, that I have given the Reader only a short Abridgement thereof; and shall therefore fatisfy myfelf, without relating any further Passages, by directing the Reader to others also, learned Men.

Men, who have written on the fame Subject. Laurentius Ananias printed a Volume in Latin at Venice, Anno 1581, about the Nature of Damons, where, in the Third Book he writes concerning the Second Sight .-- The learned Camerarius does the like, and names a Perfon of his own Acquaintance, whom he te-Stiffes to have had that Gift. St. Auftin himfelf testifies something (not very different from what we now call the Gift of the Second Sight) of one Curina, who lived in the Country of Hippo in Africa. Bonaysteau tells us something like it in his Defe. de Excell. & Dig. Hominis, concerning the Spirit of Hormotimus .-- So do likewile Herodorus and Massimus Tyrius about the Spirit of Ariftens. Cardan does the fame in his De rerum variet. 1. 8. c. 84. of his Kinfman Baptista Cardan a Student at Pavia. Baptista Fulgosus tells us of what we call the Second Sight, in other Words, in his L. T. Fact. & dict. memorab. c. 6. Among our own Country-men: The Lord Henry Howard in the Book he writ against supposed Propheties, in his Seventeenth Chapter tells us a wonderful Story, of this Kind of Sight; and fure that noble Lord may be look'd upon as an unexceptionable Testimony, in a Story he relates of his own Knowledge, he having otherwise little Faith in things of this kind. Mr. Cotton Mather, a Minister of New England, in his Relation of the Wonders of the invisible World, inferted in his Ecclesiastical History of that

that Country, printed in London, Anno 1702 in Folio, has given us feveral Instances of this kind, as also of many other diabolical Operations. Mr. Baxter's Book concerning the Certainty of the World of Spirits has the like Proofs in it. Mr. Anhrey Fellow of the Royal Society, has written largely concerning Second fighted Persons; so has Mr. Beaumont in his Book of Genii and familiar Spirits, who has collected almost all the other Accounts together, and many others, whose very Names, it would be tedious, to recite: However, as there are a few more Passages very curious in themselves; I will venture so far upon the Reader's Patience, as not only to recite the Names of the Authors, but the Accounts themselves, in as succinct and brief a manner, as it is possible for any one to do.

Mr. Th. May, in his History, Lib. 8. writes, that an old Man (like an Hermit) Second fighted, took his leave of King James I. when he came into England: He took little notice of Prince Henry, but addressing himself to the Duke of Tork, [since King Charles I.] fell a weeping to think what Missortunes he should undergo; and that he should be one of the most miserable and most unhappy Princes,

that ever was.

A Scotch Noble-man sent for one of these Second sighted Men out of the High-lands to give his Judgment of the then great George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. As soon as ever he

he saw him; Pish, said he, he will come to Nothing, I see a Dagger in his Breast; and he was stabb'd in the Breast by Captain Felton, as has been at large recounted in some of the foregoing Pages.

Sir James Melvin hath several the like Paf-

fages in his History.

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A certain old Man in South Wales, told a great Man there of the Fortune of his Family, and that there should not be a Third Male Generation: It has fallen out accordingly:

Sir. William Dugdale with his own Mouth inform'd several Gentlemen, that Major General Middleton (fince Lord) went into the High-lands of Scotland, to endeavour to make a Party for King Charles I. An old Gentle-man (that was Second sighted) came and told him that his Endeavour was good; but he would be unfuccessful; and moreover, That they would put the King to death: And that several other Attempts would be made, but all in vain: But that his Son would come in, but not reign in a long Time: But would at last be restored. This Lord Middleton had a great Friendship with the Laird Bocconi, and they made an Agreement, that the first of them that died, should appear to the other in Extremity. The Lord Middleton was taken Prisoner at Worcester Fight, and was Prisoner in the Tower of London, under Three Locks. Lying in his Bed Pensive Bocconi appeared to him; my Lord Middleton ask'd him if he

were dead or alive? He faid, dead, and that he was a Ghoft; and told him that within Three Days he should escape, and he did so, in his Wife's Cloaths; when he had done his Message he gave a frisk and said

Givanni Givanni, 'tis very strange.'
In the World to see so sudden a Change,

And then gather'd up and vanished. This Account Sir. William Dugdale had from the Bishop of Edenburgh: And this Account he hath writ in a Book of Miscellanies, which is now reposited (with other Books of his) in the

Mufaum at Oxford.

Thus the Reader fees what great Authorities may be produced to prove that wonderful and true Predictions have been delivered by many Persons gifted with the Second Sight. The most learned Men in almost all Nations, who are not in all likelyhood deceiv'd them-The most celebrated and authentick Historians, and some Divines, in England, who, 'tis not to be thought, have combined together and made it their Buliness to obtrude upon us Fallehoods; Perfons of all Ranks, from the highest to the lowest, in Scotland, who, it would be even Madness to think, would join in a Confederacy to impose Tricks upon us, and to perfwade us to the greatest of Impostures as solemn Truths delivered from their own Mouths; all these (I say) have unanimously and (as it were) with one Voice afferted, repeated, and confirm'd, to us, that

that there have been at all Times, and in many different Nations, and that still there are Persons, who, posses'd with the Gift of a Second Sight, predict Things that wonderfully come to pass; and feem to merit very little less than the Name of Prophets, for their miraculous Discoveries. Now if any Man should come, and without giving the least manner of Reason for it, (for there is no Reason to be given against such Affertions) declare his difbelief of all these authentick, though strange, Accounts; can he with Reason imagin that his Incredulity shall pass for a Token of Wisdom? Shall his Obstinaty confute the Learned? Shall his Want of Faith be thought justly to give the Lye to so many Persons of the highest Honour and Quality, and of the most undoubted Integrity? In fine, shall his Infidelity, by a neverse kind of Power to that which is attributed to the Philosophers Stone, be able to change the Nature of Things, turn and transmute Trath into Falsehood, and make a down right plain Matter of Fact to be no more than a Chimera, or an Ens Rationis? And shall a manifest Experience be so easily exploded?

Taking it therefore for granted, that no modest Man whatsoever, (though never so hard of Belief, which is certainly as great a Weakness as that of too much Credulity) will make bold openly to declare his dis-belief of Things so well attested; and taking it much more for granted still, that it is impossible for

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any Man of common Sense to have the Front of declaring his Dif-belief of them in such a manner, as to urge it for an Argument and a Reason why others should dis-believe them too; taking this, I fay, as I think I very well may, for granted, I think there remains nothing further for me to offer, before I conclude this Chapter, except a few Remarks, as to the Similitude there is between those Actions, which I have related above to have been performed by Mr. Campbell, and these Actions, which to many learned ingenious and noble Authors, as I have just now quoted, have afferted to have been performed by Perfons, whom they knew to be gifted with the Second Sight.

As to what is faid (several Pages above) concerning Duncan Campbell, when a Boy at Edinburgh, that he even told his little Companions, who would have Success at their little Matches, when they play'd at Marbles; and that he inform'd a great Gamester there whose Name I have disguised under that of Count Cog, what Times he should chuse to play if he would win, as ludicrous as it may have appeared to be, and as much as it may have feem'd to my Readers to carry with it nothing better than the Face of Invention, and the Air of Fiction; yet if they will be at the pains of comparing that Passage of Duncan Campbell's, with the Account given in this Chapter from the Mouth of Sir Norman Maclead,

Maclead, concerning a Man, who, though he never play'd at Tables in his Life, instructed a skilful Gamefter, when he was at a fland, to place one of his Men right, upon which the whole Game depended, which the ignorant Fellow, when ask'd how he came to do it, faid he was directed to by the Spirit Brownie; whoever I fay will be at the pains of comparing these Passages together, will find they bear a very near refemblance, and that the way we may most reasonably account for Duncan Campbell's Prediction, when he was a Boy, must be, that he was at that time directed by his little Genius or familiar Spirit, which I described in the precedent Pages, as this Fellow was by the Spirit Braunie, according to Sir Norman Maclead's Affertion, which Spirit Brownie, as Mr. Martena very good and credited Writer affures us, in his History of the Western Islands dedicated to the late Prince George of Denmark, is a Spirit usually seen all over that Country.

If the Reader recollects, He will remember likewise that, in the little Discourse, which I mentioned to have been held between me and this Dancan Campbell when a Boy concerning his little Genius, I there fay, the Boy fignified to me, that he fmelt Venison, and was fure that fome would come to his Mother's House shortly after; accordingly I came thither that Morning from the Death of a Deer, and order'd a part of it to be brought atter

after me to her House. Now Mr. Marten's Twelfth Observation about the Second Sight in this Chapter clears it plainly up that this Knowledge in the Boy proceeded from the Gift of Second Sight. Not to give the Reader too often the Trouble of looking back in order to judge of the Truth of what I fay; I will here repeat that Observation; which is as follows. Things are also foretold by Smelling fometimes: For Example Fift or Flesh is frequently fmelt in the Fire, when at the fame time neither of the Two are in the House, or, in any probability, like to be had in it, for some Weeks or Months.) This Smell several Persons have, who are endued with the Second Sight, and its always accomplish'd soon ding to Sir Amen Modeed's Affortion, walls

But I will here omit any further Remarks by way of accounting how he compass'd his Predictions, when a Boy, either by the Intervention of his Genius, or the Gift of a Second Sight; and examin how nearly those Things, which I have related to have been done by him in his more advanc'd Years, when he took up the Profession of a Predictor in London, correspond with the Accounts given us in this Chapter about a Second Sight, and how near a Refemblance the Things done by him bear to those Things that are so well attested to have been perform'd by others, thro' the efficacious Power of this wonderful Faculty.dod Deer, and order d a part of 10 to

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First then, if we have a mind to make a tolerable guess, which way Mr. Campbell came acquainted that the Death of the beautiful young Lady, Mrs. W-lw-d was fo near at Hand, and that, tho' she was so universally admired, the would die unmarried; the Accounts given of other Second fighted Persons in the like Cases, will put us in the most probable way of gueffing right. This is explain'd by the Seventh Observation in this Chapter, where it is faid from Mr. Marten, that when a Shroud is perceiv'd about one, it's a fure Prognoftick of Death; the Time is judg'd according to the Height of it, about the Person; for if it be not seen above the Middle, Death is not to be expected for the fpace of a Year or longer, but as it comes nearer to the Head it is expected sooner; if to the very Head, it is concluded to be at Hand within a few Days, if not Hours. Of this we have an Example of which Mr. Marten was an Eye-witness, concerning the Death of his own Acquaintance; but he did not in the least regard it, till the Death of the Perfon, about the Time foretold, confirm'd to him the Certainty of the Prediction.

Secondly, As to the ignominious Death, that Irmin came to, and which He predicted to his Mother, fo long before, when the was in flourishing Circumstances, and when there was no appearance, that any of her Children should be brought to a beggarly Condition,

and

and learn among base Gangs of Company to thieve, and be carried to the Gallows: The Story told in this Chapter of some of the Inhabitants of Harries, failing round the Me of Skye, and feeing the Apparition of Two Men hanging by the Ropes on the Mast of their Veffel, and when they came to the opposite Main-Land, finding Two Criminals just sentenc'd to Death, by Sir Donald Mac Donald, and feeing their own very Mast and Ropes made choice of for their Execution, clears up the manner how Mr. Campbell might predict this of Irwin likewise by the force of the Second

Sight.

rude d according to the Help Thirdly, As to Mr. Campbell's telling Christalling the Belle and chief Toast of the Court, and Urbana the reigning Beauty of the City, that they should shortly be married, and who were to be their Husbands; it is a Thing he has done almost every Day in his Life to one Woman or other, that comes to confult him about the Man she is to be married to; the manner, he probably takes in doing this, may be likewise explain'd by the foregoing Story in this Chapter, about the Servants, who faid they faw Three Men standing by the left Hand of their Master's Daughter; and that he, that was nearest would marry her first whom they plainly and exactly described, tho' they had never feen him but in their Vision, as appeared afterwards. For within some Months after the very Man described did come

come to the House, and did marry her. Vide the Eight Observation of the Second Sight.

Fourthly, As to the Predictions deliver'd by Mr. Campbell to the Merchant, which are let down at length in the foregoing Chapter, I know no better way at gueffing the manner bow the Second Sight operated in him at that Time, than by comparing them to these Two Infrances, which I briefly repeat, because they are fet down at length before, in this Chapter. And first it may be ask'd how did the Second Sight operate in Mr. Campbell, when it gave him to know, that the Merchant's Ships, which repeated Intelligences had in appearance confirm'd to be loft, were at that time fafe, and would return fecurely home into the Harbour defigned? The best way of accounting for it, that I know, is by the Story that Sir Norman Mack-Lead is above affirm'd to have told with his own Mouth concerning a Servant of his, who rightly foretold his returning Home and landing on the Isle of Bernera one Night, where his Residence is, when there was very little or no likelyhood of it, because of the Darkness of the Night, and the Danger of coming through the Rocks that When Sir Norman exalie round the Isle. min'd him about it; he answer'd that he knew it by a Vision of the Spirit Brownie; and hence it may be the most probably conjectured that Mr. Campbell's Knowledge of the Merchant's Ships being fafe, came from a Vision of his particular

particular Genius or familiar Spirit which we fpoke of before. What I have already infranced in, is (I think) fufficient with regard to the wonderful Things which Mr. Campbell has perform'd either by the Intervention of a Genius or the Power of a Second Sight. But as he has frequently done a great many amazing Performances, which feem to be of such a Nature that they can't be well and clearly explain'd to have been done either by the Intervention of his familiar Spirit and Genius, or by the Power of the Second sighted Faculty, we must have recourse to the Third Means, by which only fuch Predictions and Practices can be compass'd, before we expound these new Mysteries, which appear like incredible Riddles, and Anigma's at the first; and this Third Means which we must have recourse to, for expounding these strange Acts of his, is a due confideration of the Force and Power of Natural Magick, which together with a Narrative of the Acts, which he feems magically to bring about, will be the Subject of the following Chapter. To sittle your and office

the Danger of coming through the Rocks that lie round the He. When Sir Norman examally thin about it; he answer'd that he knew A A H\Q on of the Spirit Breness and hence it may be the most probably conclused that Mr. Campbell's Knowledge of the Merchant's Ships being safe, came from a Vision of his patticular

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too narrowly into her Mysteries, and so forthe-OUT before we proceed to our Disquificions concerning the Power and Efficacy of natural Magick, and examin what mysterious Operations may be brought about and compass'd by magical Practices, and before we take a further Survey of what Mr. Campbell has perform'd in this kind, that relates to his Profession and the publick Part of his Life, which concerns other People as well as himfelf: I shall here relate some singular Adventures, that he pass'd thoro' in his private Life, and which regard only his own Person. In order to this, I must return back to the Year 1702, about which time some unaccountable Turns of Fortune attended him in his own private Capacity, which must be very furprizing and entertaining to my Reau ders, when they find a Man, whose Fore-fight was always to great a Help and Affiftance to others, who confulted him in their own future Affairs, helpless (as it has been an Obfervation concerning all fuch Men in the account of the Second Sight) and blind in his own future Affairs, tols'd up and down by inevitable and spightful Accidents of Fortune, and made the May-game of Chance and Hazard, as if that way-ward and inconftant Goddess was resolv'd to punish him, when the

fhe catch'd him on the blind Side, for having fuch a quick infight and penetrating Faculty in other Peoples Matters, and scrutinizing too narrowly into her Mysteries, and so sometimes preventing those fatal Intentions of hers. into which the would fain lead many Mortals hood-wink'd and before they knew where they were. In this Light, these mighty and famous Seers feem to be born for the Benefit, and Felicity of others, but at the fame time to be born to Unhappiness themselves. And certainly in as much as we confider them as ufeful and beneficial often, but always fatisfactory to Persons, who are curious in their Inquiries about their Fortunes; it will be natural to those of us, who have the least Share of Generosity in our Minds, to yield our Pity and Compassion to them, when they are remarkably unfortunate themselves; especially when that Calamity feems more particularly to light upon them for their Ability, and Endeavour to confult the good Fortune of other Folks.

About the abovement ioned Year 1702, Duncan Campbel grew a little tired of his Profession: Such a multitude of Followers troubled him, several of whom were wild Youths and came to banter him, and many more too inquisitive Females, to teaze him with endless Impertinences, and who, the more he told them, had still the more to ask, and whose Curiosity was never to be satisfied: And besides this he was so much envy'd, and had so many malicious of Mr. DUNGAN CAMPBELL. 207

malicious Artifices daily practifed against him, that he refolv'd to leave off his Profession. He had (I know) follow'd it pretty closely from the time I first faw him in London, which was I think in the beginning of the Year 1698, till the Year 1702, with very good Success; and in those few Years he had got together a pretty round Summ of Mony. Our young Seer was now at Man's Estate, and had learn'd the Notion that he was to be his own Governour, so far as to be his own Counsellor too in what Road of Life he was to take, and this Confideration (no doubt) work'd with a deeper Impression on his Mind, than it usually does on others that are in the same bloffoming Pride of Manhood, because it might appear more natural for him to believe, that he had a sufficient Ability to be his own proper Adviser, who had given so many others, and some more aged than himself, Counsel, with very good Success. Now every experienc'd Person knows, that when Manhood is yet green, it is still in the same dangerous Condition as a young Plant, which is liable to be warp'd by a Thousand cross fortuitous Accidents, if good Measures be not taken to support it against all the contingent Shocks it may meet with from the Weather or otherwife. Now it was his Misfortune to be made averse to Business, which he lov'd before, by having too much of it, and to be fo foured by meeting with numerous Perplexities and mali-

malicious Rubs laid in his way by invidious People, (who are the useless and injurious Bufybodies, that always repine at the good of others, and rejoice to do harm to the Diligent and Affiduous, though they reap no Profit by it themselves;) that he was disgusted and deterr'd entirely from the Profecution of a Profession, by which he got not only a competent but a copious and plentiful Subfiftence. Nay indeed this was another Mischief arising to him from his having fo much Bufiness, that he had got Money enough to leave it off, when the Perplexities of it had made him willing to do fo, and to live very comfortably and handsomely, like a Gentleman without it, for a time; and we know the youngest Men are not wont to look the farthest before them, in matters that concern their own Welfare. Now inafmuch as he had thus taken a Disgust to Business and Application, and was furfeited (as I may fay) with the Perplexities of it, it must be as natural for him, we know, to fearch for Repose in the contrary extream, viz. Recreation and Idleness, as it is for a Man to feek Rest after Toil, to sleep after a Day's Labour, or to fit down after a long and tiresome Walk. But there are two very distinct forts of Idleness, and two very different kinds of Recreation; there is a shameful Idleness which is no better than down-right Sloth; and there is a fplendid kind of Indolence, where a Man having taken an Aversion to

to the Wearisomeness of a Business which properly belongs to him, neglects not however to employ his Thoughts, when they are vacant from what they ought more chiefly to be about, in other Matters not entirely unprofitable in Life, the Exercise of which he finds he can follow with more abundant Eafe and Satisfaction. There are some Sorts of Recreations too, that are mean, fordid, and base; others, that are very innocent, though very diverting, and that will give one the very next most valuable Qualifications of a Gentleman, after those, which are obtained by a more ferious Application of the Mind. The Idea which I have already given my Readers of our Duncan Campbell, will easily make them judge, before I tell them, which way, in these two Ways, his Genius would naturally lead him; and that, when he grew an idle Man, he would rather indulge himfelf with applying his Mind to the thining Trifles of Life, than be wholly flothful and unactive; and that when he diverted himfelf he would not do it after a fordid base manner, as having a better taste and a relish for good Company; but that his Recreations would still be the Recreations of a Gentleman. And just, accordingly, as my Readers would naturally judge before-hand in his Case, so it really happened. The Moment he shook of Business, and dismiss'd the Thoughts of it, his Genius led him to a very gallant Way

Way of Life; in his Lodgings, in his Entertainments in paying and receiving Visits, in Coffee-houses, in Taverns, in fencing Schools, in Balls and other publick Affemblies, in all ways in fine both at home and abroad, Duncan Campbell was a well comported and civil fine Gentleman; he was a Man of Pleasure, and nothing of the Man of Business appeared about him. But a Gentleman's Life without a Gentleman's Estate, however shining and pleafant it may be for a time, will certainly end in Sorrow if not in Infamy; and comparing Life (as Moralists do) to a Day, one may safely pronounce this Truth to all the splendid Idlers, I have mention'd, that if they have funshiny Weather till Noon, yet the After-noon of their Life will be very ftormy, rainy and uncomfortable, and perhaps just at the end of their Journey, to carry on the Metaphor throughout, close in the darkest kind of Night. Of this, as I was a Man of Years and more experienc'd in the World than he, I took upon me to forewarn Mr. Campbell, as foon as I perceiv'd the first dangerous Fit of this elegant Idleness had feiz'd him. But when will young Men, by so much the more head-strong as they have less of the Beard, be guided and brought to learn, and when shall we see that happy Age, in which the grey Heads of old Men shall be clapp'd upon the Shoulders of Youth? I told him, that in this one thing he ought to consult me, and

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. 211 and acknowledge me to be a true Prophet, if I told him the end of the feeming merry Steps in Life, he was now taking, would infallibly bring him to a Labyrinth of Difficulties, out of which if he extricated himself at all, he would at least find it a laborious piece of Work. His Tafte had been already vitiated with the Sweets which lay at the top of the bitter Draught of Fortune, and my honest rugged Counfel came too late to prevail, when his Fancy had decoy'd and debauch'd his Judgement, and carry'd it over into another Interest. I remember I writ down to him the moral Story, where vicious Pleasure and Virtue are pictured by the Philosopher to appear before Hercules, to court him into two feveral Paths. I told him more particularly fince he had not an Estate to go thro' with the gentlemanly Life (as he call'd it)that, if he follow'd the alluring Pleasures, which endeavour'd to tempt Hercules, he would involve himself at last in a whole heap of Miferies, out of which it would be more than an Herculean Labour for him to disentangle himself again. If he had been a Man that could have ever heard with either, I would have told the Reader in a very familiar Idiom, that he turn'd the deaf Ear to me; for he did not mind one Syllable nor Tittle of the Prescriptions I set down for him, no more than if he had never read them; but, varying the Phrase a little, I may say at least, when

he should have look'd upon my Counsel with all the Eyes he had, he turn'd the blind Side upon it. I was refolv'd to make use of the Revenge natural to a Man of Years, and therefore apply'd that reproachful Proverb to him, which we Ancients delight much in making use of to Youths, that follow their own false and hot Imaginations, and will not heed the cooler Dictates of Age, Experience, and Wisdom. Accordingly I wrote down to him these Words and left him in a seeming Pasfion. I am very well affured, young Man, you think me, that am Old to be a Fool; but I, that am Old, absolutely know you who are a young Fellow, to be a down-right Fool, and fo I leave you to follow your own ways, till fad and woful Experience teaches you to know it your ownfelf, and makes you come to me to own it of your own accord. As I was going away after this tart Admonition and fevere Reprimand, I had a Mind to observe his Countenance, and I faw him fmile, which I rightly construed to be done in contempt of the advice of Age, and in the Gaiety and Fulness of Conceit, which Youth entertains of its own fond Opinions and hair-brain'd rash Resolves. He was got into the Company of a very pretty fet of Gentlemen, whose Fortunes were far fuperior to his; but he follow'd the same genteel Exercises, as Fencing, &c. and made one at all their publick Entertainments; and fo being at an equal Expence, with

with those, who could well afford to spend, what they did, out of their Estates; he went on very pleasantly for a time, still spending and never getting, without ever confidering, that it must, by inevitable consequence, fall to his Lot at last to be entirely reduced to a State of Indigence and Want. And what commonly heightens the Misfortune of fuch Men (and fo of all Gentlemens younger Brothers,) who live upon the ready Money that is given them for their Portions, is, that the Prosperity they live in for a time gains them Credit enough, just to bring them in Debt, and render them more Miserable, than those very Wretches, who never had either any Money or Credit at all. They run themselves into Debt out of Shame, and to put off the evil Day of appearing ruin'd Men as long as they can, and then when their Tempers are fouer'd by Adversity, they grow tir'd of their own Lives, and then in a Quarrel they or some other Gentleman, may be, is run thorough, or elfe being hunted by Bayliffs, they Exercife their Swords upon those Pursuers. where Gentlemen will not confider their Circumstances, their very Prosperity is a Cause of, and aggravates their Misery, their very Pride (which was a decent Pride at first) in keeping up and maintaining their Credit, fubjects them too often to the lowest and the meanest Acts, and their Courage, which was of a laudable Kind, turns into a brutish and

favage Rage; and all the fine, esteem'd flou-rishing and happy, Gentleman ends, and is lost in the contemn'd poor and miserable Desperado, whose Portion at last is Confinement and a Goal, and fornetimes even worfe, and what I shall not so much as name here. Into many of these Calamities Mr. Campbell had brought himself, before it was long, by his heedlefness, and running, according to the wild Dictates of Youth, counter to all found and wholesome Advice. He had (it seems) run himself into Debt, and one Day, as he was at a Coffee-house the Sign of the Three Crowns in great Queen-street, in rush'd Four Bayliffs upon him, who being directed by the Creditor's Wife, had watch'd him into that House, and told him they had a Warrant against him, and upon his not answering, they being unacquainted with his being deaf and dumb, offer'd to seize his Sword. He startled at their offering of Violence, and taking them for Ruffians (which he had often met with) repell'd the Affaulters, and drawing his Sword, as one Man, more bold than the rest, closed in with him, he shorten'd his Blade, and in the Fall pinn'd the Fellow through the Shoulder, and himself through the Leg, to the Floor. After that he stood at Bay with all the FourOfficers, when the most mischievous Assailant of them all, the Creditor's Wife, ventur'd to step into the Fray, and very barbaroufly took hold of that nameless Part of the

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. 215
the Man, for which, as she was a married
Woman, Nature methinks should have rought
her to have a greater Tenderness, and almost
source? I and critis'd those Vitals to death.

her to have a greater Tenderness, and almost fqueez'd and crush'd those Vitals to death. But at last he got free from them all, and was going away as fast as he could, not knowing what Confequences might enfue. But the Woman who aim'd herfelf at committing Murder, in the most savage and inhuman Manner, ran out after him, crying out Murder, Murder, as loud as the could, and alarmed the whole Street. 'The Bayliff's following the Woman, and being bloody from Head to Foot, by means of the Wound he receiv'd, gave Credit to the Outcry. The late Earl Rivers's Footmen happening to be at the Door ran immediately to stop the suppos'd Murderer, and they indeed did take him at last, but perceiv'd their Mistake, and discovered that instead of being Assistants in taking a Man, whom they thought to be a Murderer endeavouring to make his Escape from the Hands of Justice, they had only been trick'd in by that false Cry to be Adjutants to a Bayliff in retaking a Gentleman who, by fo gallant a Defence, had rescu'd himself from the Dangers of a Prison; and when they had discover'd this their Mistake they were mighty forry for what they had done. The most aclive and bufy among the Earl's Footmen was a Dutch Man, and the Earl happening to be in a Room next the Street, and hearing the

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Outcry of Murder, step'd to the Window, and seeing his own Servants in the midst of the Bustle, examin'd the Dutch Man how the Matter was, and, being told it, he chid the Man for being concern'd in stopping a Gentleman that was getting free from such troublesome Companions. But the Dutch Man excused himself, like a Dutch Man, by making a very merry Blunder for a Reply. Sacramente, said he, to his Lord, if I had thought they were Baylists, I would have sought for the poor dumb Gentleman, but then why had not be told me they were Bailists my Lord?

In short, Duncan Campbell was carry'd off as their Prisoner; but the Baylist, that was wounded, was led back to the Coffee House where he pretended the Wound was Mortal, and that he despair'd of living an Hour. The Proverb however was of the Fellow's Side, and he recover'd fooner than other People expected he could. Affoon as all Danger was over, an Action for Damages and Imart Money (as their Term is) was brought against Mr. Campbell; the Damages were exaggerated and the Demand was so extravagant, that Duncan Campbell was neither able, just at that Time, nor willing, had he been able, to pay fo much, as he thought, in his own Wrong, and having no Bail, and being asham'd to make his case known to his better fort of Friends, who were both able and willing to help him at a dead Lift, he was hurry'd away

to Goal by the Bayliffs, who shew'd such a malignant and insolent Pleasure, as commonly attends powerful Revenge, when they put him into the Marshalsea. There he lay in Confinement Six Weeks, till at last Four or Five of his chief Friends came by mere Chance to hear of it; immediately they consulted about his Deliverance and unanimously resolved to contribute for his Enlargement, and they accordingly went cross the Water to-

gether, and procured it out of Hand.

Two of his Benefactors were Officers, and were just then going over to Flanders. Duncan Campbell, to whom they communicated their Design, was resolved to try his Fortune in a Military Way, out of a roving kind of Humour, raised in him partly by his having taken a fort of Aversion to his own Profession in Town, and partly, by his finding, that he could not live, without following a Profession as he had done, any longer. He over a Bottle frankly imparted his Mind to them at large; he fignify'd to them that he hoped, fince they had lately done him fo great a Fayour, in freeing him from one Captivity, they would not think him too urgent, if he press'd for one Favour further, upon Natures fo generous as theirs, by whom he took as great a Pleasure in being obliged, as he could receive in being capable of obliging others. He wrote to them that the Favour he meant was to redeem him from another Captivity, almost

most as irksome to him, as that, out of which they had lately ranfom'd him. This Captivity, continued he, is, being either forc'd to follow my old Profession, which I have taken an entire Disgust to, for a Maintenance, or being forc'd to live in a narrower Way than fuits with my Genius, and the better Taffe I have of higher Life. Such a State, Gentlemen, you know, is more unpalatable than Half-pay; it is like either being forc'd to go upon the forlorn Hope, or else like a Man's being an entirely cashier'd and broken Officer, that had no younger Brother's Fortune, and no other Support but his Commission. Thus though you have fet my Body at Liberty, my Soul is still under an Imprisonment, and will be till I leave England, and can find means of visiting Flanders, which I can do no otherwise than by the advantage of having you for my Convoy. I have a mighty longing to Experience some part of a Military Life, and I fancy, if you will grant me your Interest, and introduce me to the valiant young Lord Lorne, and be Spokef-men for a dumb Man, I shall meet with a favourable Reception, and as for you (Gentlemen) after having named that great Patron and Pattern of Courage and Conduct in the Field, I can't doubt but the very Name I bear, if you had not known me, would have made you taken me for a Person of a Military Genius, and that I should do nothing but what would become a British SoulSouldier, and a Gentleman; nothing in fine, that should make you repent the Recommendation.

These generous and gallant Friends of his, it seems, comply'd with his Request, and promis'd they would make Application for him to the Lord Lorne, and Duncan Campbell had nothing to do but to get his Bag and Baggage ready and provide himself with a Pass. His Baggage was not very long a getting together, and he had it in tolerable good Order, and as for his Pass, a Brother of the Lord Forbes was so kind, as to procure him one, upon the first Application Duncan made to him.

Accordingly in a few Days afterwards they went on Board, and having a speedy and an easy Passage, arrived soon at Rotterdam, Duncan met with some of his English Acquaintance in that Town, and his Mind being pretty much bent upon rambling, and feeing all the Curiofities, Cuftoms, and Humours, he could, in all the foreign Places he was to pass thorough; he went out of a Frolick with fome Gentlemen, next Day, in a Boat to an adjacent Village, to make merry over a homely Dutch Entertainment, the intended Repast being to confift of what the Boors there count a great Delicacy, brown Bread and white Beer. He walk'd out of fight from his Company, and they loft one another; and ftroling about by himfelf at an unfeafonable Hour, as they

they call it there after the Bell has toll'd, Duncan Campbell, who neither knew their Laws, nor if he had, was capable of being guided by the notice which their Laws ordain, was taken into Custody in the Village for that Night, and carry'd away the next Day to Williamstadt, where he was taken for a Spy, and put into a close Imprisonment for Three

or Four Days. // Lamid alitora

But fome Scotch Gentlemen, who had been in Company with Mr. Campbell at Mr. Claysterman's a Painter in Covent-garden, made their Application to the Magistrate and got him releafs'd: He knew his Friends the Officers, that carried him over, were gone forward to the Camp, and that there was no Hope of finding them at Rotterdam, if he should go thither, and so he resolv'd since he had had so many Days Punishment in Williamstadt, to have Three or Four Days Pleafure there too by way of Amends, before he would fet out on his Journey after his Friends. But on the Third Night he got very much in Drink; and as he went very boisteroully and diforderly along, a Sentry challeng'd him; and the want of the Sense of Hearing had like to have occasion'd the Loss of his Life. The Sentry fir'd at him and narrowly mis'd him; He was taken Prisoner, not without some Refistance, which was so far Innocent, as that he knew not any reason, why he should be feized; but very troublesome and unwarrantable

ble in fo orderly a Town; fo the Governor's Secretary, after the matter was examined into, judging it better for the unhappy Gentleman's future Safety, advis'd him to return home to his own Country, and accordingly bespoke him a Place in a Dutch Ship called Towfrom Catherine, for his Passage to England.

Duncan Campbell had taken up this Humour of rambling first, of his own accord, and the Troubles which he had run himfelf into by it, we may reasonably suppose, had pretty well cur'd him of that extravagant Itch; and there is little doubt to be made, but that he rejoye'd very heartily, when he was got on Board the Ship to return to England; and that, in his new Refolutions, he had reconciled himself to the Prosecution of his former Profession, and intended to set up for a Predictor again affoon as he could arrive at London. But now Fortune had not a Mind to let him go off fo; he had had his own Fancy for rambling, and now the was refolv'd to have hers, and to give him his bellyful of Caprice. Accordingly when the Dutch Ship called Towfrow Catherine, was making the best of her Road for London, and each Person in the Vessel was making merry, fill'd with the Hopes of a quick and prosperous Passage; a French Privateer appeared in fight, crouding all the Sails she could, and bearing towards them with all hafte and diligence. The Privateer was double-mann'd, and carry'd Thir-

ty Guns: The Dutch Vessel was defenceless in comparison; and the People on Board had scarce time to think, and to deplore that they should be made a Prey of, before they actually were fo, and had Reason enough given them for their Sorrow, All the Paffengers, to a fingle Man, were stripp'd, and had French Sea-mens Jackets in exchange for their Cloaths. Duncan Campbell had now a Tafte. given him of the Fate of War, as well as of the Humour of travelling, and wish'd himself again. I warrant him, among his greatest Croud of Confulters, as tirefome as he thought Business to be, instead of being in the Middle of a Crew of Sea-Savages. The Town, where the Dumb-prisoner was at last confin'd, was Denain. There happened to be some English Fryers there, who were told by the others, who he was, and to them he apply'd himfelf in writing, and receiv'd from them a great deal of civil Treatment. But a certain Man of the Order of Recollects, happening to fee him there, who had known him in England, and what Profession he followed, caused him to be called to Question as a Man that made use of ill means to tell Fortunes. When he was question'd by a whole Society of these religious Men, he made them fuch pertinent and fatisfactory Answers in writing, that he convinced them he had done nothing for which he deferv'd their Reprimand; and they unanimously acquitted him. The Heads of his

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. 223 his Defence, as I have been informed, were these.

First, He alledg'd that the Second Sight was in-born and in-bred in some Men; and that every Country had had Examples of it more or less; but that the Country of Scotland, in which he was educated from an Infant, abounded the most of any with those fort of People: And from thence he faid he thought he might very naturally draw this Conclufion, that a Faculty that was in-born and inbred to Men, and grown almost a national Faculty among a People, who were remarkably Honest, Upright and well-meaning People, could not, without some Impiety, be imputed to the Possessors of it as a Sin; and when one of the Fathers rejoin'd, that it was remark'd by feveral Writers, of the Second Sight, that it must be therefore Sinful, because it remain'd no longer among the People when the Doctrines of Christianity were fully propagated, and the Light of the Gospel increased among them; and that afterwards it affected none but Persons of vicious Lives and an ill Character. To this Objection Mr. Campbell reply'd, that he knew most (even ingenious) Writers had made that Remark concerning the Second Sight, but beg'd leave to be excused, if he ventured to declare, that it was no better than a vulgar and common Error; and the Reasons were these, which he alledg'd in his own behalf, and to confirm his Affertion,

Affertion, he told them Men of undoubted Probity, Virtue and Learning, both of their own Religion, (viz. the Roman Catholick) and also of the Reform'd Religion, and in several Nations had been affected, and continued all their Lives to be affected, with this Second fighted Power, and that there could be therefore no room to fix upon it the odious Character of being a finful and vicious (not to fay that some call'd it still worse, a diabolical) Talent. He faid he would content himself with making but two Instances, because he believ'd those Two would be enough to give Content to them, his Judges too, in that Cafe. In his first Instance he told them that they might find somewhat relating to this in Nicolaus Hemingius, who in his Tracts de Superstitionibus Magicis, printed at Copenhagen, Anno 1575, informs the World; that Petrus Palladius, a Bishop of Seelandt, and Professor of Divinity at Copenhagen, could, from a part of his Body affected, foretel from what part of the Heavens Tempests would come, and was feldom deceiv'd. One of the Father's immediately ask'd him if he understood Latin?--- To this Duncan Campbell reply'd no. Oh! Said the Fryer then, I don't remember that Book was ever translated into English that you mention :---- But rejoin'd Duncan Campbell, the Passage I mention'd to you, I have read in an English Book, and Word for Word, according to the best of my Memory,

as I have written it down to you .--- In what English Book faid the Fryer?---- I don't remember the Name of the Book, Duncan Campbell answer'd, but very well remember the Passages, and that it was in a Book of Authority, and which bore a Credit and good Repute in the World; and you being Scholars, may, if you please, have recourse to the learned Original, and I doubt not but you'll find, what I fay, to be a Truth .--- For the Second Instance, he told them; that, in Spain; there are those they call Saludadores, that have this kind of Gift. There was (continued he in Writing) one of your own Religion, venerable Fathers, and of a religious Order, nay a Fryer too, that had this Gift: He was a noted Dominican, faid he, and though I forget his Name, you may by writing a Letter to England learn his Name. He was a devout Portuguese belonging to Queen Catherine Dowager's Chappel; and had the Second Sight to a great degree, and was famous and eminent for it. They then ask'd him what was the full Power he had to do by the Second Sight. He answer'd, that as they had intimated, that they had perused some of the skilful Writers concerning the Second Sight, he did not doubt but they had found (as well as he could tell them) that as to the Extent of Peoples Knowledge in that fecret way, it reach'd both present, past, and future Events. They foretee Murders, Drownings, Weddings, Burials, Combats,

Combats, Manslaughters, &c. of all which there are many Instances to be given. They commonly foresee sad Events a little while before they happen; for Instance, if a Man's fatal End be Hanging, they'll fee a Gibbet, or Rope about his Neck; if Beheading, they'll fee a Man without a Head; if Drowning, they'll see Water up to his Throat; if Stabbing, they'll fee a Dagger in his Breaft; if unexpected Death in his Bed, they'll fee a winding Sheet about his Head: They foretel not only Marriages, but of good Children, what kind of Life Men shall lead, and in what Condition they shall die, also Riches, Honours, Preferments, Peace, Plenty, and good Weather: It's likewife usual with Persons, that have loft any Thing, to go to fome of these Men, by whom they are directed, how, with what Persons, and in what Place, they shall find their Goods. It is also to be noted, that these Gifts bear a Latitude, so that some have it in a far more eminent Degree than others; and what I have here written down to you, you need not take as a Truth from me, but as it concern'd me so nearly, I remember the Pasfage by heart, and you will find it very near Word for Word, in Dr. Beaumont's Book of familiar Spirits. Ay faid the Fryers, but you have a Genius too that attends you as we are inform'd. So, reply'd Duncan Campbell, have all Persons, that have the Second Sight in any eminent Degree; and to prove this I will bring

bring no less a Witness than King James, who, in his Demonology, Book the Third and Chapter the Second, mentions also a Spirit call'd Brownie, that was wont formerly to haunt divers Houses, without doing any Evil; but doing, as it were, necessary turns up and down the House; he appeared like a rough Man; nay, some believ'd, that their House was all the Sonsier, as they call'd it, that is, the more lucky, or fortunate, that fuch Spirits reforted there. With these replies the Fryers began to own they were very well fatisfy'd, and acquiese'd in the Account he had given of himfelf, as a very good, true, and honest Account: But they told him they had still a further Accusation against him, and that was that he practis'd Magick Arts, and that he us'd, as they had been inform'd, unlawful Incantations. To this he made Answer, that there were two Kinds of Magick, of which, he knew, they, that were Men of learning, could not be ignorant. The Art Magick, which is Wicked and Impious, continued he; is that which is profess'd, and has been profess'd at all Times in the World, by Witches, Magicians, Diviners, Inchanters, and fuch like notorious Profligates, who by having an unnatural Commerce with the Devil, do many strange, prodigious, and preternatural Acts above and beyond all humane Wisdom; and all the Arguments I ever did or ever will deduce (continued he) from that black Art, is a good Q- 2

good and a shining Argument: It is this, O Fathers, I draw a Reason from these prodigious Practices of Wizards, Mazicians, Inchanters, &c. and from all the Heathen Idolatry and Superstition, to prove, that there is a Deity; for from these Acts of theirs, being preternatural and above humane Wildom, we may confequently infer that they proceed from a supernatural and immaterial Cause, fuch as Demons are. And this is all the Knowledge I ever did or ever will draw from that black hellish Art. But (Fathers!) there is another Kind of Art Magick call'd natural Magick, which is directly opposite to theirs, and the Object of which Art is to do spiritual Good to Mankind, as the Object of theirs is to torment them, and induce them to Evil. They afflict People with Torments, and my Art relieves them from the Torments they cause. The publick Profession of these Magical Arts has (as you know, Fathers, 'tis a common Distinction between black and white Magick,) been tolerated in some of the most famous Universities of Christendom, though afterwards for a very good Reason in Politicks, making it a publick Study to fuch a Degree was very wifely retrench'd by a Prohibition. If this therefore be a Fault in your own Opinions, hear my Accusers, but if not you will not only excuse but commend me.

The Fryers were extreamly well pleafed with his Defence: But one of them had a Mind

Mind to frighten him a little if he could, and ask'd him what he would fay, if he could produce some Witches lately seiz'd, that would Iwear he had been frequently at their unlawful Assemblies, where they were making their waxen Images, and other odd mischievous Inventions in black Magick, to torment Folks; what if I can produce fuch Evidence against you, wrote the Father to him by way of Arrengthening the Question, will you not own that we have convicted you then? And when he had wrote the Note he gave it Duncan Campbell, with a Look that feem'd to express his Warmth and Earnestness in the Expostulation. Duncan Campbell took the Paper and read it, and far from being startled, return'd this Answer, with a Smile continuing in his Face, while he wrote it. No faid he, Fathers, by your leave, they will only prove me a good Magician by that Oath, and themselves more plainly Witches. They will prove their Love to torment good Folks, and only shew their Hatred to me an innocent Man, but wife enough to torment 'em by hindering 'em from tormenting others. The Fathers were well pleas'd with the Shrewdness of the Anfwer: But Duncau Campbell had a mind to exert his Genius a little farther with the good Fryer, who thought likewise he had put him a very shrew'd Question; so taking up another Sheet of Paper; Fathers, faid he, shall I entertain you with a Story of what pass'd, upon

upon this Head, between two religious Fathers (as you all of you are) and a Prince of Germany, in which you will find that mine ought to be reputed a full Answer to the Question, the last learned Father was pleased to propose to me? The Story is somewhat long, but very much to the purpose, and entertaining: I remember it perfectly by heart, and if you will have Patience while I am writing it, I don't doubt but that I shall not only fatisfy you, but please you, and oblige you, with the Relation. The Author I tound it in quotes it from Fromannus (I think the Man's Name was fo, and I am fure my Author calls him a very learned Man) in his Third Book of Magical Incantation, and, tho' I don't understand the Language the Original is writ in, yet I dare venture to fay upon the Credit of my English Author, from whom I got the Story by heart, that you will find me right, when ever you shall be pleased to search.

The Fryers were earnest for the Story and express'd a desire that he would write it down for them to read, which he did in the following Words. Note; that I have since compared Mr. Duncan Campbell's Manuscript with the Author's Page out of which he took it, and find it Word for Word the same; which soews how incomparable a Memory this deaf and dumb Gentleman has got, besides his

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of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. 231 other extraordinary Qualifications. The Story is this.

" A Prince of Germany invited two reli-" gious Fathers, of eminent Virtue and Learn-" ing, to a Dinner. The Prince, at Table, " faid to one of them: Father! Think you " we do right in hanging Persons, who are " accused by Ten or Twelve Witches, to " have appear'd at their Meetings or Sab-" baths? I somewhat fear we are imposed on " by the Devil, and that it is not a safe " Way to Truth, that we walk in by thefe " Accusations; especially, since many great " and learned Men every where begin to cry " out against it, and to charge our Consci-" ences with it : Tell me therefore your Opini-" on. To whom the Fathers being somewhat " of an eager Spirit faid: What should make " us doubtful in this Case? Or what should " touch our Consciences, being convicted by " fo many Testimonies? Can we make it a " Scruple, whether God will permit inno-" cent Perions should be so traduc'd? There " is no Cause for a Judge to stick at such a " Number of Accusations, but he may pro-" ceed with Safety. To which when the " Prince had reply'd, and much had been " faid Pro and Con on both Sides about it, " and the Father feem'd wholly to carry the " Point, the Prince at length concluded the " Dispute; saying, I am forry for you, Fa-" ther, that in a Capital Cause you have con-" demn'd

demn'd yourself, and you cannot complain if I commit you to Custody: For no less than Fifteen Witches have deposed, that they have seen you, ay, start not! Tou your own self, at their Meetings: And to show you that I am not in Jest, I will presently cause the publick Acts to be brought, for you to read them. The Father stood in a Maxe, and with a dejected Countenance had nothing here to oppose but Consuson and Silence, for

" all his learned Eloquence.

As foon as Mr, Campbell had wrote down the Story; the Fathers perused it, and seemed mightily entertain'd with it. It put an end to all further Questions, and the Man, whom they had been trying for a Conjurer, they joined in desiring, upon distinct Pieces of Paper, under their feveral Hands, to come frequently and visit them, as being not only a harmless and innocent, but an extraordinary well-meaning good and diverting Companion. They treated him for fometime afterwards during his Stay, with the Friendship due to a Country-man, with the Civility that is owing to a Gentleman, and with the Affistance and Support, which belong'd to a Person of Merit in Distress. Money they had none themselves it seems to give him, being Mendicants, by their own Profession; but they had Interest enough to get him quite free from being Prisoner; he participated of their Elemosinary Table, had a Cell allow'd him among

among them in what they call their Dormitory; he had an odd Coat and a pair of Trowzers made out of tome of their brown coarse Habits, by the poor unfashionable Taylor or Botcher belonging to the Convent, and at last they found means of recommending him to a Master of a French Vessel, that was ready to fet Sail, to give him a cast over the Channel to England; and to provide him with the Necessaries of Life, till he got to the Port. This French Vessel was luckier than the Dutch one had been before to our dumb Gentleman, it had a quick and prosperous Passage, and arriv'd at Portsmouth; and as soon as he landed there, he having experienc'd the Misfortunes and Cafualties, that a Man in his Condition wanting both Speech and hearing was liable to, in Places where he was an utter Stranger to every Body, refoly'd to make no Stay but move on as fast as he could towards London. When he came to Hampton Town, considering the indifferent Figure he made, in those odd kind of Cloaths, which the poor Fryers had equipp'd him with, and that his long Beard and an uncomb'd Wigg added much to the Difguise; he was resolved to put on the best Face, he could, in those aukward Circumstances, and stepp'd into the first Barber's Shop he came at to be trimm'd and get his Wigg comb'd and powder'd. This proved a very lucky Thought to him; for as foon as he stepp'd into the first Barber's Shop, who thould

should prove to be the Matter of it, but one Tobit Teats, who had ferved him in the fame Capacity at London, and was but newly fet up in the Trade of a Barber-Surgeon at Hampton Town, and followed likewise the Profesfion of School-master. This Tobit Teates had shaved him quite, before he knew him in that Difguise; and Mr. Campbell, though he knew him prefently, had a mind to try if he should be known himself first: At length the Barber finding him to be a dumb Man by his ordering every thing with Motions of the Hand, and Gestures of the Body, look'd at him very earnestly, remember'd him, and in a great Surprize, called for Pen, Ink and Paper, and begg'd to know how he came to be in that Disguise; whether he was under any Misfortune, and Apprehension of being difcover'd, that made him go in fo poor and fo clownish a Habit, and tender'd him any Services, as far as his little Capacity would reach, and defir'd him to be free, and command him; if he was able to affift him in any thing. These were the most comfortable Words, that Duncan Campbell had read a great while. He took the Pen and Paper in his turn; related to him his whole Story, gave the poor Barber thanks for his good natured Offer, and faid he would make so much use of it, as to be indebted to him for fo much Money as would pay the Stage Coach, and bear him in his travelling Expences up to London, from whence

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. 235 whence he would fpeedily return the Favour with Interest. The poor honest Fellow, out of Gratitude to a Master, whose Liberality he had formerly experienc'd, immediately furnish'd Mr. Duncan Campbell with that little Supply, expressing the Gladness of his Heart that it lay in his Power; and the Stage Coach being to fet out within but a few Hours, he ran instantly to the Inn to see if he could get him a Place. By good luck there was Room, and but just Room for one more, which pleas'd Duncan Campbell mightily when he was acquainted with it by his true and trufty Servant the Barber; for he was as impatient to fee London again, it feems, as he had been before to quit it, Well, he had his Wish; and when he came to London, he had one Wish more for Fortune to bestow upon him, which appear'd to begin to grow kind again, after her fickle Fit of Cruelty was over; and this Wish was, that he might find his former Lodgings empty, and live in the same House, as he did, when he follow'd his Profession. This too fucceeded according to his Defire, and he was happily fix'd once more to his Heart's Content in his old Residence, with the fame People of the House round about him, who bore him all that Respect and Affection (and shew'd all that Readiness and Willingness to ferve him on every Occasion and at every turn) which could be expected from Persons, that let Lodgings in Town to

a Gentleman, whom they esteem'd the best Tenant they ever had in their Lives or ever could have.

Immediately the Tidings of the dumb Gentleman's being return'd home from beyond Sea, spread throughout all the Neighbourhood, and it was nois'd about from one Nighbourhood to another, till it went through all Ranks and Conditions, and was known as well in a Day or Two's Time, all the Town over, as if he had been some great Man belonging to the State, and his Arrival had been notified to the Publick in the Gazette, as a Person of the last Importance. And such a Person he appear'd indeed to be taken for, efpecially among the fair Sex, who throng'd to his Doors, Croud after Croud, to confult with him, about their future Occurrences in Life.

These curious Tribes of People, were as various in their Persons, Sex, Age, Quality, Profession, Art, Trade, as they were in the Curiofity of their Minds, and the Questions they had intended to propound to this dumb Predictor of strange Events, that lay yet as Embrio's in the Womb of Time, and were not to come, some of them, to a Maturity for Birth, for very many Years after, just as porcelain Clay is stored up in the Earth by good Artificers, which their Heirs make China of half a Century, and sometimes more than an Age, afterwards.

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These Shoals of Customers, who were to fee him well for his Advice as we may fuppose, now he stood in need of raising a fresh Stock, were unquestionably, as welcome and acceptable to him, as they appeared too troublesome to him before, when he was in

a State of more Wealth and Plenty.

Fortune, that does nothing moderately, feem'd now refolv'd, as she had been extreamly cruel before, to be extreamly kind to him. He had nothing to do from early in the Morning till late at Night, but to read Questions, and resolve them as fast, as much frequented Doctors write their Prefcriptions and Recipe's, and like them alfo to receive Fees as fast. Fortune was indeed mightily indulgent to the Wants she had fo fuddenly reduc'd him to, and reliev'd him as fuddenly by these Knots of Curioso's, who brought him a Glut of Money. But one fingle fair Lady, that was one of his very first Confulters after his Return, and who had receiv'd fatisfactory Answers from him in other Points, before he went abroad; prov'd (so good Fortune would have it) worth all the rest of his Customers together, as numerous as they were, and as I have accordingly represented them.

This Lady was the Relict or Widow of a Gentleman of a good Estate, and of a very good Family, whose Name was Digby, and a handsome Jointure she had out of the Estate. This Lady, it seems, having been with

him in former Days, and feen him in a more shining Way of Life, (for he had taken a Humour to appear before all his Company in that coarse odd Dress, made out of the Fryer's Habit, and would not be perswaded by the People of the House to put on a Nightgown. till he could provide himself with a new Suit) was fo curious, among other Questions, as to ask him, whether he had met with any Misfortunes, and how he came to be in fo flovenly and wretched a Habit? Here Mr: Campbell related the whole Story of his Travels to her, and the Crosses and Disappointments he had met with abroad. The Tears, he observ'd, would start every now and then into her Eyes, when she came to any doleful Passage, and she appear'd to have a mighty compassionate kind of feeling, when she read of any Hardship more than ordinarily melancholy, that had befallen him. Mr. Campbell, it is certain, had then a very good Prefence, and was a handsome and portly young Man; and, as a great many young Gentlemen derive the feeming Agreeableness of their Persons from the Taylor and Perruque-maker, the Shoe-maker and Hosier, so Mr. Campbell's Person on the other Hand gave a good Air and a good Look to the aukward Garb he had on; and I believe, it was from feeing him in this odd Trim (as they call it,) the Ladies first took up the humour of calling him the handsome Sloven: Add to this that

he look'd his Misfortune in the Face with a jolly Countenance, and smiled even while he was penning the Relation of his Calamities: All which are certainly Circumstances that first sooth a generous Mind into a State of Compassion, and afterwards heighten it in the Breast wherein it is conceiv'd. Hence it came that this pretty and good natur'd Widow, Mrs. Digby, when she had express'd her Commiseration of him by her Looks, began to take the Pen and express it in very tender Terms: Neither did she think that Expression in Words a fufficient Testimony of the Compassion she bore to him; the Generosity of her Mind did lead her to express it in a more fubstantial manner still, and that was to shew it plainly by a very benevolous Action. She laid a Purse of Twenty Guineas before the Table, and at the fame time fmiling, pointed to the Table, as fignifying her defire that he would accept it, and running to the Door drop'd a Curtefy, and skuttled away; and by the same civil Act as she oblig'd him, she put it out of his Power to refuse being so obliged; fo that, though the Present was very handsome, the manner of giving it was still handsomer. If being a handsome young Man of Merit in Diffress, and bearing his Misfortunes with an equal Mind, are powerful Motives to excite Compassion in the Mind of a generous Lady, fo the Generofity of a young agreeable Widow express'd in so kind and so bene-

benevolous a Way, to a young Gentleman, when he had been tafting nothing but the bitter Draughts of Fortune before, must stir up an Affection in a Mind that had any fense of Gratitude: And truly just such was the Effect that this Lady's Civility had upon Mr. Duncan Campbell. He conceiv'd, from that Moment, a very great Affection for her; and refolv'd to try whether he could gain her, which he had no finall Grounds to hope, from the Esteem, which she appear'd to bear towards him already. I remember Mr. Dryden makes a very beautiful Observation of the near Alliance there is between the Two Passions of Pity and Love in a Woman's Breaft, in one of his Plays. His Words are these: For Pity still fore-runs approaching Love As Light'ning does the Thunder. Mr. Bruyere a most ingenious Member of the French Academy has made another Remark, which comes home to our present purpose. He says, That many Women love their Money better than their Friends; but yet value their Lovers more than their Money. According to the Two Reflections of these fine Writers upon the Tempers of the Fair, Mr. Campbell had hopes enough to ground his Courtship upon; and it appeared so in the End by his proving Successful: She from being a very liberal and friendly Client, became at last a most Affe-Ctionate Wife. He then began to be a Housekeeper, and accordingly took a little neat one; and

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. 241
and very commodious for his Profession, in
Monmouth Court. Here I must take leave
to make this Observation; That, if Mr.

Campbell inherited the Talents of his second-sighted Mother, he seem'd likewise to be an Heir to his Father Mr. Archibald Campbell, both in his strange and accidental Sufferings by Sea, and likewise in his being reliev'd from them, after as accidental and strange a manner, by an unexpected Marriage, just like his Father's. And here we return again to take a new Survey of him in the course of his publick Practice as a Predictor. The Accounts I shall give of his Actions here, will be very various in their Nature from any I have yet presented to the Reader; they are more

yet presented to the Reader; they are more mysterious in themselves, and yet I shall endeavour to make the manner of his operating in this kind as plain as (I think) I have the foregoing ones, and then I slatter my self they must afford a fresh Entertainment for

a good taste for things of so extraordinary a Kind. For what I have all along pro-

pounded to myself from the beginning, and in the progress to the end of this History, is, to interweave entertaining and surprising

Narratives of what Mr. Campbell has done, with cutious and instructive Enquiries into the nature of those Actions, for which he has

rendred himself so singularly famous. It was not therefore suitable to my purpose, to clog

the Reader with numerous Adventures almost all of the same Kind, but our of a vast. number of them to fingle some few of those that were most remarkable, and that were Mysteries, but Mysteries of very different forts. I leave that Method of fwelling difforted and commented Trifles into Volumes to the writers of Fable and Romance; if I was to tell his Adventures with regard, for Example, to Women that came to confult him, I might perhaps have not only written the Stories of eleven thousand Virgins that died Maids, but have had Relations to give of as many marry'd Women and Widows, and the Work would have been endless. All that I shall do therefore is to pick out one particular each of a different Kind, that there may be variety in the Entertainment. Upon Application to this Dumb Man, one is told in the middle of her Health, that she shall die at fuch a time; another, that fhe shall sicken, and upon the moment of her recovery, have a Suiter and a Husband; a Third, who is a celebrated Beauty with a multitude of Admirers round about her, that the shall never become a Wife; a Fourth that is marry'd, when the shall get rid of an uneasy Husband; a Fifth that hath loft her Goods, who stole them, where and when they shall be restored; a Sixth, that is a Merchant, when he shall be Undone, and how and when he shall recover his Losses, and be as great on the

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. 145 the Exchange as ever; a seventh, that is a Gamester, which will be his winning and

Gamester, which will be his winning and which his lofing Hour; an eighth, how he shall be involved in a Law-suit, and whether the Suit will have an adverse or a prosperous Iffue; a ninth, that is a Woman, with choice of Lovers, which fhe shall be most happy with for Life; and fo on to many others, where every Prediction is perfectly new and furprizing, and differs from the other in almost every Circumstance. When a Man has fo extensive a Genius as this at foretelling the future Occurrences of Life, one Narrative of a fort is enough in Conscience to present the Reader with, and several of each kind would not methinks be entertaining, but tiresome; for he that can do one thing in these kinds by the power of Prediction, can do ten thousand; and those who are obstinate in extenuating his Talents, and calling his Capacity in question, and that will not be convinc'd by one Inftance of his Judgment, would not own the conviction if ten thousand Inflances were given them. The best Passages I can recommend to their Perufal, are those, where Perfons, who came purposely to banter him under the colour of confulting him, and cover'd over their fly Intentions with borrow'd Disguises, and came in Masquerades, found all the Jest turn'd upon themselves in the End, which they meant to our famous

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Predictor, and had the discouragement of feeing their most conceal'd and deepest laid Plots discovered, and all their most witty Fetches and wily Contrivances defeated, till they were compelled universally to acknowledge, that endeavouring to impose upon the Judgment of our Seer, by any hidden Artifice and Cunning what soever, was effectually imposing upon their own. His unufual Talent in this kind was so openly known, and so generally confess'd, that his Knowledge was celebrated in some of the most witty Weekly Papers that ever appear'd in Publick. Isaac Bickerstaff, who diverted all the Beaumond for a long space of time with his Lucubrations, takes occasion in several of his Papers, to applaud the Speculations of this dumb Gentleman in an admirable vein of Pleasantry and Humour, peculiar to the Writer, and to the Subject he writ upon. And when that bright Author, who join'd the uttermost Facetiousness with the most folid Improvements of Morality and Learning in his Works, laid aside the Title of a Tatler, and assumed the Name of a Spectator and Cenfor of Men's Actions, he still every now and then thought our Duncan Campbell a Subject worthy enough to employ his farther Confiderations upon. I must take notice of one Letter fent concerning him to the Spectator, in the Year, 1712, which was at a time when a Lady wanted him,

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL, 243 him, after he had remov'd from Monmouth Street to Drury Lane.

# " good Sente, and a generous Spirit. Mr.

"A Bout two Years ago I was called upon "by the younger part of a Country " Family, by my Mother's fide related to " me, to visit Mr. Campbell the dumb Man; " for they told me that was chiefly what " brought them to Town, having heard " Wonders of him in Effex. I, who always " wanted Faith in fuch Matters, was not " easily prevailed on to go; but left they " should take it ill, I went with them, when, " to my own furprize, Mr. Campbell related " all their past Life; (in short, had he not " been prevented, such a Discovery would " have come out, as would have ruin'd their " next Defign of coming to Town, viz. " buying Wedding Cloaths.) Our Names-" tho' he never heard of us before, and we " endeavoured to conceal, were as familiar " to him as to ourselves. To be sure, Mr. " Spectator, he is a very learned and wife " Man. Being impatient to know my For-" tune, having paid my Respects in a Family " Jacobus, he told me (after his manner) " among several other things, that in a Year " and nine Months I should fall ill of a " new Fever, be given over by my Physici-" ans, but should with much difficulty re-" cover: R 3

" cover: That the first time I took the Air " afterwards, I should be address'd to by a " young Gentleman of a plentiful Fortune, " good Sense, and a generous Spirit. " Spectator, he is the purest Man in the "World, for all he faid is come to pass, " and I am the happiest She in Kent. " have been in Quest of Mr. Campbell these "three Months, and cannot find him out: Now hearing you are a dumb Man too, "I thought you might correspond and be a-" ble to tell me something; for I think my " felf highly obliged to make his Fortune, "as he has mine. Tis very possible your Worship, who has Spies all over this Town, " can inform me how to fend to him: If " you can, I befeech you be as speedy as pos-" fible, and you will highly oblige your con-" frant Reader and Admirer, o ome avent

# ow bus probes as Dulcibella Thankley.

So Man. Being inportions to know toy Fortence, having paid my Respects in a Family Softwoods, he told me (after his manner) Offwong feveral orter things, that in a Year trand mine Morris I should sat life of a

Energ Design of coming to Town, when

" to him as to ourselves. To be filtes Mr. "Spellator, he is a very horned and wife

" new Fever, be given over by my Physicis" " 375, but thould with much difficulty to-

# The SPECTATOR'S Answer.

ketwomen in Copper, and this old Woman's

"ORDERED, That the Inspector I employ about Wonders, enquire at the "Golden-Lion opposite to the Half-Moon" Tavern in Drury-lane into the Merit of this silent Sage, and report accordingly, — Vide the 7th Volume of Spectators No. 474. being on Wednesday September the 3d, 1712.

very loudly, and to threaten and me-

his Life the most surprizing of all, during the time that he enjoy'd this Reputation, and when he prov'd that he deserved the Fame he enjoy'd. Let us take a Survey of him while he is wonderfully curing Persons labouring under the missortune of Witchcraft, of which the following Story will be an emiment Instance, and likewise clear up how he came by his Reputation in Essex, as mentioned in the above-mentioned Letter to the Spectator.

In the Year 1709, Susanna Johnson, Daughter to one Captain Johnson, who liv'd at a place adjacent to Rumford in Essex, going one Morning to that Town to buy Butter at the Market, was met there by an old miserable-looking Woman, just as she had taken some of her Change of the Mar-

R 4

ketwoman in Copper, and this old Woman rather demanded than begg'd the Gentlewoman to give her a Penny. Mrs. Johnson reputing her to be one of those hateful People that are call'd flurdy Beggars, refused it her, as thinking it to be no act of Charity, and that it would be rather gratifying and indulging her Impudence, than supplying or fatisfying her Indigence. Upon the refusal, the old Hag with a Face more wrinkl'd still; if possible, by Anger, than it was by Age, took upon her to form at young Mrs. Fohnfon very loudly, and to threaten and menace her: But when the found her common Threats and Menaces were of no avail, she fwore she would be reveng'd of the young Creature in fo fignal a manner, that she should repent the Denial of that Penny from her Heart before she got home, and that it should cost her many Pounds to get rid of the Confequences of that Denial and her Anger. The poor innocent Girl despised these last words likewise, and getting up on Horseback, return'd Homewards; But just as she got about half way her Horse stop'd, and no means that she could use would make him advance one fingle step; but she staid a while to fee if that would humour him to go on. At last the Beast began to grow unruly, and snorted and trembled as if he had feen or fmelt fomething that frighted him, and so fell a kicking desperately till he threw the

the Girl from the Saddle, not being able to cling to it any longer, tho a pretty good Horsewoman of her Years; so much were the Horse's Motions and Plungings more than ordinarily violent.

As Providence would have it, the got not much harm by the Fall, receiving only a little Bruise in the right Shoulder ; but she was dreadfully frighted. This Fear added Wings to her Feet, and brought her home as speedily of herself as she usually came on Horfeback. She immediately, without any other fign of Illness than the pattid Colour with which Fear had diforder d the Complexion of her Face, alarm'd all the Family at home with the Story, took her Bed upon it, complain'd of inward Rackings of the Belly, and was never at ease unless she lay doubled up together her Head to her Knees, and her Heels to her Rump, just like a Figure of 8. She could not be a fingle Moment out of that Pollure without shricking out with the violence of anxious Torments and her Child, to be Eye venish gnishar bna

In this condition of Misery, amidst this agony of Suffering, and in this double Posture, was the poor wretched young Gentlewoman brought to Town; Physicians were consulted about her, but in vain; she was carry'd to different Hospitals for assistance, but their Endeavours likewise provid inessectual: At last she was conducted to the Col-

tions

lege of Phylicians; and even the collective Wisdom of the greatest Sages and Adepts in the Science of Physick was pos'd to give her any Prescription that would do her service. and relieve her from the inexplicable Malady the labour'd under. The poor incurable Creature was one constant Subject of her complaining Mother's Discourse in every Company the came into. It happed at last, and very providentially truly, that the Mother was thus condoling the Misfortune of her Child among five or fix Ladies, and telling them among other things, that by the most skilful Persons the was look dupon to be bewitch'd, and that 'twas not within the power of Phylick to compass her Recovery They all having been acquainted with our Mr. Duncan Campbell, unanimously advised her to carry her Daught ter to his House and confult with him about her. The Mother was overjoy'd at these tidings, and purposed to let no time slip where her Child's Health was so deeply concerned. She got the Ladies to go with her and her Child, to be Eye-witnesses of so extraordinary a piece of Practice, and so eminent a trial of Skill. how main had to vace

As foon as this difinal Object was brought into his Room, Mr. Duncan Campbell lifted up her Head and look'd earnestly in her Face, and in Iess than a Minute's time signify'd to the Company, that she was not only bewitch'd, but in as dreadful a Condition almost

of Mr. DUNGAN CAMPBELL 251 most as the Man that had a Legion of Fiends within him.

At the reading of these words the unhappy Creature rais'd up her Head turn'd her Eves upwards, and a Smile (a thing the had been a firanger to for many Months) overspread her whole Face, and fuch a kind of Colour as is the flushing of Joy and Gladness, and with an innocent rone of Voice the faid, the now had a firm belief the should shortly be deliver'd. The Mother and the rest of the Company were all in Tears, but Mr. Camp bell wrote to them that they should be of good Heart, be easy and quiet for a few Moments, and they should be convinc'd that it was Witchcraft, but happily convinc'd by feeing her so suddenly well again. This brought the Company into pretty good Temper; and a little after, Mr. Campbell defir'd fhe might be led up Stairs into his Chamber and left there alone with him for a little while; this occasioned some small Female Speculation, and as much Mirth as their late Sorrow, alleviated with the hopes of her Cure, the Linth of this little Historytimrad bluow

This you may be fire was but a fnatch of Mirth, just as the nature of the thing would allow of; and all forts of Waggery being laid instantly aside, and remov'd almost as soon as conceiv'd, the poor young thing was carry'd in that double Posture up Stairs. She had not been much above half an Hour there,

when

when by the help only of Mr. Campbell's Arm she was led down Stairs, and descended into that Room full of Company as a Miracle appearing in a Machine from above; the was led backward and forward in the Room, while all gaz'd at her for a while with joyful Aftonishment, for no Arrow was ever more strait than she. Mr. Campbell then prevail'd with her to drink a glass of Wine, and immediarely after the evacuated Wind, which the had not done for some Months before, and found herself still more amended and easy? And then the Mother making Mr. Campbell fome small Acknowledgment at that time. with the promise of more, and her Daughter giving Thanks, and all the Company commending his Skill, took their Leaves and departed with great demonstrations of Joy. I shall here, to cut the Story short, fignify, that fhe came frequently afterwards to make her Testimonials of Gratitude to him, and continues to enjoy her Health to this very Day at Greenwich, where the now lives, and will at any time, if call'd upon, make Oath of the Truth of this little History, as she told me herfelf with her own Mouth. nov aid T

The next thing therefore it behoves me to do in this Chapter is, to give fome fatisfactory account of Magick, by which such seeming mysterious Cures and Operations are brought about.

more

of Mich, just as the nature of the thing would

This Task I would perform in the most perspicuous and most convincing manner I can; for Magick I'know is held to be a very hard and difficult Study by those Learned, and univerfally unlawful and diabolical by those Unlearned, who believe there is such a Science attainable by Human Genius. On the other hand, by some Learned Men, who believe there is no fuch Science, it is reprefented as an inconfiftent System of Superstir tions and Chimera's; and again laugh'd at as fuch by the Unlearned, who are of an incredulous Temper: What I would therefore undertake to do in this place, is to shew the Learned Men, who believe there is fuch an Art, that the attainment to a tolerable Knowledge of the manner how magical Practices may be brought about, is no fuch difficult Matter as they have represented it to themselves; and by doing this, I shall make the System of it so plain, that while the Learned approve of it, the Unlearned too, who are not of an unbelieving Kind, may understand clearly what I say; and the Learned Men who have rejected this Science as chimerical, may be clearly convinced it is real; and then there is nothing left but obstinate unbelieving Ignorance, which I shall not here pretend by Arguments to lead into Sense, but leave it to the work of Time. In fine, I will endeavour to induce Men of Sense to fay, that, what has been accounted mysterious,

The

ous, is deliver'd in a plain, easy, and convincing manner, and to own that they approve, while Men of the lower Class of Understanding, shall confess and acknowledge that they themselves understand it, and that what has hitherto been represented as arduous and difficult to a great Genius, is adapted and render'd not only clear, but familiar to Persons of midling Talents. In this Work therefore I shall follow the strictest Order I can (which of all things render a Discourse upon any Subject the most clear;) and that it may be plain to the commonest Capacity, I will first set down what Order I intend to follow.

First, I will speak of Magick in general.

Secondly, Of Magick under its several Divisions and Subdivisions.

Thirdly, Concerning the Object of Att, as it is Good or Bad.

Art in either Capacity of Good or Bad, and by what means they become capacitated to exercise it.

In the Fifth place, I shall come to the several Objections against the Art of Magick, and the Refutation of those Objections.

The first Objection shall be against the Existence of good and bad Spirits. The Refutation of which will confist in my proving the Existences of Spirits both Good and Bad, by Reason, and by Experience.

The fecond Objection that will be brought, is to contain an Allegation that there are no fuch Persons as Witches now, and an Argument to support that Allegation, drawn from the Incapacity and Impossibility of any thing's making (while itself is incarnate) a Contract with a Spirit. This Objection will be answered by proving the reality of Witches from almost Universal Experience, and by explaining rationally the manner how the Devils hold Commerce with Witches; which Explication is back'd and authorized by the Opinion of the most Eminent Divines and the most Learned Physicians.

From hence, Sixthly and lastly, We shall conclude on the side of the good Magick, that as there are Witches on the one hand that may afflict and torment Persons with Damons, so on the other hand there are lawful and good Magicians that may cast out Damons from People that are possess'd with them.

And First as to Magick in general; Magick consists in the Spirit by Faith, for Faith is that MAGNET of the Magicians by which they draw Spirits to them, and by which Spirits they do great things, that ap-

pear like Miracles.

Secondly, Magick is divided into three forts, viz. Divine, Natural, and Diabolical. And Natural Magick is again sub-divided into two kinds, Simple and Compound: And Natural Compound Magick is again likewise divided

divided into two Kinds, wiz. Natural-divine Magick, and Natural-diabolical Magick. Now, to give the Reader a clear, and a diffinct Notion of each several Species of Magick here mentioned, I fet down the following Definitions. Divine Magick is a Celestial Science, in which all Operations, that are wonderfully brought about, are performed by the Spirit of God .- Natural Magick is a Science, in which all the mysterious Acts that are wrought, are compass'd by Natural Spirits. But as this Natural Magick may be exercised about things either in a manner indifferent in themselves, or mere morally Good, and then it is mere natural Magick; or else about things Theologically good, and transcendently bad; and then it is not merely and Natural Magick, but Mix'd and Compound. If Natural Magick be exercised about the most holy Operations, it is then mix'd with the Divine, and may then be called, not improperly, Natural-divine Magick. But if Natural Magick troubles itself about compassing the wickedest Practices, then is it promiscuous with the Demoniacal, and may not improperly be called Natural-diabolical Magick.

Wonders out of the ordinary appearing course of Nature, which tend either to great good or bad, by the help and Mediation of Spirits

Fourthly, As to the Persons exercising that Art in either way, whether good or bad, and by what Means they become capacitated to act it, the Notion of this may be eafily deduced from the Notions of the Art itself, as confidered above in its each different Species; for as all Magick confilts in a

Spirit, every Magician acts by a Spirit.

Divine Magicians that are of God are spoke of in the facred Book, and therefore I shall not mention the Paffages here, but pass them over (as I ought in a Book like this) with a profound and reverential Silence, as well as the other Passages, which speak of Natural and Dæmoniacal Magicians; and in all I shall speak of them in this Place, I shall only speak of them with Regard to humane Reafon and Experience, and conclude this Head with faying, that Natural Magicians work all Things by the Natural Spirits of the Elements; but that Witches and Demoniacal Magicians, as Jannes and Jambres in Egypt were, work their magical Performances by the Spirit of Damons, and 'tis by the Means' of these different Spirits that these different Magicians perform their different Operations.

These Things thus distinctly settled and explained, 'tis now we must come and ground' the Dispute, between those who believe there are no fuch Things as Magicians of any Kind,

and

and those who affert there are of all the Kinds

above specify'd, whether adjo of mA Those who contend there are, have recourse to Experience, and relate many wellwitness'd Narratives, to prove, that there have been in all Times, and that there are still Magicians of all these Kinds: But those, who contend that there are no fuch Bersons, will give no ear to what the others call plain Experience; they call the Stories (let whatever Witnesses appear to justify them) either fabulous Legends invented by the Authors, or else Tricks of intellectual Legerdemain imposed by the Actors, upon the Relators of those Actions. Since therefore (they say) tho the Believers in Magick bragg of Experience never so much, it may be but a fallible Experience; they reasonably desire to know, whether these Gentlemen that stand for Magick can answer the Objections which they propose, to prove, that the Practice of Magick, according to the System laid down, is inconsistent with Reason, before they will yield their Assent. Let the Stories be never so numerous, appear never so credible, these unbelieving Gentlemen desire to be try'd by Reafon, and aver till that Reason is given; they will not be convinc'd by the Number of Stories, because, the numerous, they are Stories still, neither will they believe them because they appear credible; because seeming so is

and

### of Mr. Dune An Campbell. 239 not being to, and Appearances, the never to fair, when they contradict Reason, are not

fo fair, when they contradict Reafon, are not to be swallowed down with an implicit Faith as formany Realities. And thus far, no doubt. the Gentlemen, who are on the unbelieving Side, are very much in the right ont. The learned Gentlemen on the other hand, who are perfunded of this mighty mysterious Power, being lodged in the Hands of Magicians. answer, that they will take upon them to refure the most subtle Objections brought by the learned Unbelievers, and to reconcile the Practicability of magical Mysteries by the Capacity of Men, who thinly that Art, to right Rules and Laws of Reasoning, and to shew, that some Stories (tho never so prodigious) which are told of Magicians, demand the Belief of wife Men on two Accounts; because as Experience Backs Reason on the one hand, Reafon backs Experience on the other, and to the Iffue of the whole Argument (whether there are Magicians or not) is thrown upon both Experience and Reafon! These Arguments on each fide, I shall draw up fairly pro and con; for I don't pretend to be the liventor of them my felf, they belong to other Authors many Years ago; be it enough for me to boalt of, if I can draw them up in a better and closer Form together, than they have yet appeared in: In that I take upon my felf a very great Task; I erect my felf as it were into a kind of a Judge; I will sum up the Evidences

Evidences on both sides, and I shall, whereever I see Occasion, intimate which side of
the Argument bears the most Weight with
me; but when I have enforced my Opinion
as far as I think needful, my Readers like
a Jury are still at Liberty to bring in their Verdict, just as they themselves shall see sit; and
this naturally leads me, where I promised to
come to in the sisth Part of this Discourse, to
the several Objections against the Power of
Art Magick, and the Resutation of those
Objections.

# DESCRIPTIONS OF THE STATE OF TH

The first Objections being against the Existence of Spirits, and the Refutations thereof.

THE first Objection, which they who reject Magick make use of, is, denying that there are any such Things as Spirits about which, since those, who defend the Art, say it intirely exerciseth itself, the Objectors contend, that if they can make out that there are no such Beings as Spirits, all Pretensions to the Art must be intirely groundless, and for the suture exploded.

To make this Part out, that there are no Spirits, the first Man they produce on their Side is undoubtedly one of very great Credit and Authority, inasmuch as he has justly born for many Centuries the Title of a

Prince

Prince of Philosophers. They fay, that Aristotle in his Book de Mundo, reasons thus against the Existence of Spirits, viz. That since God can do all Things of himfelf, he doth not stand in Need of ministring Angels and Dæmons. A Multitude of Servants shewing the Weakness of a Prince.

The Gentlemen, who defend, the Science make this Reply, they allow the Credit and Authority of Aristotle as much as the Objectors: But as the Objectors themselves, deny all the Authorities for the Spirits, and defire that Reason may be the only Ground they go upon; fo the Refuters, on their Parts, desire, that Aristotle's ipse dixit may not be absolutely pass'd upon them for Argument, but that his Words may be brought to the fame Touchstone of Reason, and proved if they are Standard. If this Argument, fay they, will hold good, Aristotle should not suppose Intelligencies moving the Cælestial Spheres; for God sufficeth to move all without ministring Spirits; nor would there be Need of a Sun in the World, for God ean enlighten all Things by himself, and so all fecond Causes were to be taken away; therefore there are Angels and ministring Spirits in the World, for the Majesty of God, not for his Want of them, and for Order, not for his Omnipotency. And here, if the Objectors return and fay, who told you that there are Spirits? Is not yours a precarious Hypothe-

Hypothesis? Mayn't we have leave to recriminate in this Place? Pray, who told Ariftotle that there were Intelligencies that moved the Cælestial Spheres? Is not this Hypothesis as precarious as any Man may pretend that of Spirits to be? And we believe there are few Philosophers at present, who agree with Aristotle in that Opinion; and we dare pronounce this to be ours, that Aristotle took his Intelligencies from the Hebrews, who went according to the same whimfical, tho' pretty Notion, which first gave Rise to the Fiction of the Nine Muses: But more than all this, it is a very great Doubt among learned Men, whether this Book de Mundo be Aristotle's or no.

The next Thing the Objectors bring against the Existence of Spirits, is, that it is Nonfense for Mon to say that there are fuch Beings of which it is impossible for a Man to have any Notion, and they infift upon it that it is impossible for any Man to form an Idea of a spiritual Substance. As to this part, the Defendants rejoin, that they think our late most judicions Mr. Lock, in his claborate and finish'd Essay on humane Understanding, has fairly made out, that Men have as clear a Notion of a spiritual Substance as they have of any corporeal Substance, Matter, or Body; and that there is as much Reason for admitting the Existence of the one, as of the other; for that if they admit the latter, it is but Humour in them to deny the former. It orboayH

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL, 263 is in Book the 2d, Chap. 29. where he reafons thus: " If a Man will examine himfelf. concerning his Notion of pure Substance in general, he will find he has no other Idea of it, but only a Supposition of he knows not what Support of fuch Quality which are capable of producing simple Ideas in us, which Qualities are commonly called Accidents. Thus if we talk or think of any particular fort of corporeal Substance, as Horle, Stone, &c. the the Idea we have of either of them be but the Complication of Collection of those several simple Ideas, or Tensible Qualities, which we use to find united in the Thing call'd Horse or Stone; yet because we cannot conceive how they should subsist alone not one in another, we suppose them to exift in and be supported by some common Subject, which Support we denote by the Name of Substance, the it be certain we have no clear or diffinet Idea of that Thing we fubpose a Support. The same happens concerning the Operations of our Mind, viz. Thinking, Reasoning, and Fearing, &c. which we concluding not to fabilit of themselves, and not apprehending how they can belong to Body; we are apt to think these the Actions of some Substance which we call Spirit: Whereby it's evident, that having no other Notion of Marrer, but formething, wherein those many sensible Qualities, which affect our Senses, do subsit, by supposing a Substance, wherein

wherein Thinking, Knowing, Doubting, and a Power of Moving, &c. do Subfift, we have as clear a Notion of the Nature or Substance of Spirit, as we have of Body; the one being Inpposed to be (without knowing what is the Substratum to those simple Ideas, which we have from without, and the other supposed (with a like Ignorance of what it is) to be the Substratum of these Operations which we experiment in ourselves within). Tis plain then, that the Idea of corporeal Substance in Matter, is as remote from our Conceptions and Apprehensions as that of spiritual Substance, and therefore from our not having any Notion of the Substance of Spirit, we can no more conclude its not Existence, than we can for the same Reason deny the Existence of Body; it being as rational to affirm there is no Body, because we cannot know its Esfence, as it's called, or have the Idea of the Substance of Matter, as to fay, there is no Spirit, because we know not its Essence, or have no Idea of a spiritual Substance." Mr. Lock also comparing our Idea of Spirit with our Idea of Body, thinks there may feem rather less Obscurity in the former than the latter. Our Idea of Body, he takes to be an extended folid Substance, capable of communicating Motion by Impulse; and our Idea of Soul is a Substance that thinks, and has a Power of exciting Motion in Body by Will or Thought. Now, some perhaps will say, they wherein

they comprehend a thinking Thing which perhaps is true; but, he fays, if they confider it well, they can no more comprehend an extended Thing; and if they fay, they know not what it is thinks in them, they mean they know not what the Substance is of that thinking Thing; no more, fays he, do they know what the Substance is of that folid Thing; and if they fay, they know not how they think, he fays, neither do they know how they are extended, how the folid Parts are united, or where to make Extension, &c.

The learned Monfieur le Clerc, who generally knows how far humane Reason can bear, argues consonantly to what is before deliver'd by Mr. Lock, in his Coronis added to the end of the fourth Volume of his Philosophical Works, in the third Edition of them, where he writes as followeth.

When we contemplate the corporeal Nature, we can see nothing in it but Extension. Divisibility, Solidity, Mobility, and various Determinations of Quantity, or Figures; which being so, it were a rash Thing, and contrary to the Laws of right Reasoning, to affirm other Things of Bodies; and consequently from mere Body, nothing can be deduced by us, which is not joined in a necessary Connexion with the said Properties: Therefore those, who have thought the Properties of perceiving by Sense, of Understanding, Willing,

ing, Imagining, Remembring, and others the like, which have no Affinity with corporeal Things to have risen from the Body, have greatly transgressed in the Method of right Reasoning and Philosophistag, which hath been done by Epicurus, and those, who have thought as he did, having affirmed our Minds to be composed of corporeal Atoms: But whence shall we say, they have had their Rise! truly, they do not owe their Rise to Matter which is wholly destitute of Sense and Thought, nor are they spontaneously sprung up from nothing, it being an ontological Maxim of most evident Truth, that nothing springs from nothing.

Having thus given the Reader the first Objections made against the Existence of Spirits, and the Refutations thereof, I must now frankly own on which side my Opinion leans, and for my Part, it seems manifest to me that there are two Beings; we conceive very plainly and distinctly, viz. Body and Spirit, and that it would be as abserd and ridiculous to deny the Existence of the one, as of the other: And really, if the Resuters have got the better in their Way of Reasoning, they have still a much greater Advantage over the Objectors, when they come to back these Reasons with fresh Arguments drawn from Experience. Of this, there having been many undoubted Narratives given in the foregoing

Pages,

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Pages, concerning the Apparitions of Spirits, I shall refer the Reader back again to them. and only fubjoin here one or two Inflances, which may, if required, be provid upon Oath, of Spirits feen by two Persons of our Duncan Campbell's own Acquaintance. In the Year 1711, one Mrs. Stephens, and her Daughter. were together with Mr. Campbell, at the House of Mr. Ramell's, a very great and noted Weaver at Haggerstone, where the rainy Weather detained them till late at Night. Just after the Clock struck Twelve, they all of them went to the Door to fee if the Rain had ceased, being extremely desirous to get home. As foon as ever they had open'd the Door and were all got together, their appeard before them a Thing all in White, the Face feem'd of a difinal pallid Hue, but the Eyes thereof fiery and flaming like Beacons, and of a fawcer Size. It made its Approaches to them, till it came up within the Space of about three Yards of them, there it fixt and flood like a Figure agaze, for fome Minutes; and they all flood likewife fliff like the Figure, frozen with Fear, Motionless, and Speechless: When all of a sudden it vanish'd from their Eves; and that Apparition to the Sight was succeeded by a Noise, or the Appearance of a Noise, like that, which is occa-

filled by the Fighting of twenty malliff look. Soon bottom but that learned agod who have obtained Prepotlediens may pro-

duce

Not long after, Mrs. Anne Stephens, who lived in Spittlefields, a Woman well known by her great Dealings with Mercers upon Ladgate-Hill, sitting in her House alone, and musing upon Business, happened by Accident to look behind her, and faw a dead Corps, to her thinking, lie extended upon the Floor, just as a dead Corps should be, excepting that the Foot of one Leg was fix'd on the Ground as it is in a Bed, when one lies with one Knee up; she look'd at it a long while, and by degrees at last stole her Eyes from fo unpleasing and unexpected an Object. However a strange kind of a Curiosity overcame her Fears, and she ventured a fecond Time to turn her Head that Way, and faw it, as before, fix'd for a confiderable time longer, but durst not stir from her Seat; the again withdrew her Eyes from the horrible and melancholy Spectacle, and refum'd the Courage, after a little Reflection, of viewing it again, and resolving to ascertain herfelf if the Vision was real, by getting up from her Seat and going to it, but upon this third Retrospection she found it vanish'd. This Relation she writ down to Mr. Duncan Campbell, and has told before Mrs. Ramell. her own Sifter, and many other very creditable Persons. Now as to these Arguments from Experience, I shall also deliver my Opinion; I dispute not but that learned Men, who have obstinate Prepossessions, may produce

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. 269 duce plaufible Arguments, why all Things should be thought to be done by Imposture which feem strange to them, and interfere with their Belief; and truly thus far their Humour may be indulged, that if only one Person relates a very ftrange and furprising Story, a Man may be more apt to think it is poffible for that Person to lie, than that so strange a Relation should be true; but if a considerable Number of Persons of several Countries. several Religions, several Professions, several Ages, and those Persons look'd upon to be of as great Sagacity as any the Country afford, agree in Relations of the fame Kind, tho' very strange, and are ready to vouch the Truth of them upon Oath after having well consider'd Circumstances; I think it a Violation of the Law of Nature to reject all these Relations as fabulous, merely upon a felf-prefuming Conceit, unless a Man can fairly shew the Things to be impossible, or can demonstrate wherein those Persons were imposed on; for from hence, I form the following conclusive Argument. What is possible according to Reason, grows probable according to Belief, where the Possibility is attested to have reduc'd itself into Action by Persons of known Credit and Integrity. Now, not only the Possibility of the Existence of Spirits, but the actual Existence thereof is proved above by logical Demonstration; therefore are we to believe both by the Course of logical Reason, ody

Beafon, and moral Faith, that those Existent cies have appeared to Men of Credit, who have attested the Reality thereof upon Oath.



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Ages, and those Persons look'd upon to be

HESE Objectors go on to fay, that provided they should allow there is an Existence of Spirits, yet that would be still no Argament how Magick Hould fubfift, because they deny that it is impossible for a Man in his Body to have a Confinerce, much lefs make a Contract with Spirits; but here a gain the Refuters alledge, they have both Experience and Reafon on their Sides. As a joint Argument of Reafon and Experience, they tell you, that the numerous Witches! which have in all Countries been arraigned and condemned upon this Occasion, are evident Testimonies of this Commerce, and Contract being held and made with Spirits. They pretend to fay, that these Objectors call not their, the Refuters, Indement to much in Question, who contend that there is a magick Art, as they call in Question the Judgment of all the wifest legislative Powers in Christendom, who

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL 291, who have univerfally agreed in enacting penal

Laws against such capital Offenders.

But here the Objectors return and fay, that it being impossible for us to shew the manner how fuch a Contract should be made, we can never, but without Reason, believe a Thing to be, of which we can form no perfect Idea. The Refuters, on the other hand, reply with the learned Father le Brune; it's manifest, that we can see but two forts of Beings; Spirits and Bodies, and that since we can reason but according to our own Ideas. we ought to ascribe to Spirits what cannot, be produced by Bodies. Indeed, the Author of the Republick of Learning, in the Month, of August; Anno 1686, has given us a rough. Draft for writing a good Track of Witchcraft, which he looks upon as a Defideratum. Where, among other Things he writes thus; Since this Age is, the true Time of Systems, one should be contrived concerning the Commerce, that may be betwixt Damons and Men. Sort

On this Passage, Father le Brune writes thus. "Doubtless here the Author complies with the Language of a great many Persons, who, for want of Attention and Light, would have us put all Religion in Systems. What ever Regard I ought to have for many of those Persons, I must not be assaid to say, that there is no System to be made of those Truths, which we ought to learn distinctly by Faith, because we must advance nothing

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here, but what we receive from the Oracle." We must make a System to explain the Effects of the Loadstone, the Ebbing and Flowing of the Sea, the Motion of the Planets; for that the Caufe of these Effects is not evidently fignified to us, and many may be conceived by us; and to determine us, we have need of a great number of Observations, which, by an exact Induction, may lead us to a Cause that may satisfie all the Phonomena. It's not the fame in the Truths of Religion, we come not at them by groping, it were to be wish'd Men spoke not of them, but after a decifive and infallible Authority. It's thus we should speak of the Power of Damons, and of the Commerce they have with Men; it's of Faith, that they have Power, and that they attack Men, and try to feduce them divers Ways. It is true indeed, they are fornetimes permitted to have it over the Just, tho' they have it not ordinarily, but over those, that want Faith, or Fear, not to partake of their Works; and that to the last particularly, the diforder d Intelligencies try to make exactly succeed what they wish; inspiring them to have Recourse to certain Practises by which those seducing Spirits enter into Commerce with Men." Thus far Father le Brune. But still these Objectors demand to know, by what Means this Commerce may be held between Dæmons and Men, and urge us to describe the Manner; or pretend that they have Gill

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. 273.

still reason to refuse coming into the Belief of a Thing, which we would impose upon them, tho wholly ignorant of it ourselves: To that, the Refuters answer thus, That both Christian Divines, and Physicians agree, (as to the manner how, which they are so curious in enquiring after,) that Demons stir up Raptures and Extalies in Men, binding or loofing the exterior Senses, and that either by stopping the Pores of the Brain, so that the Spirits cannot pass forth, (as it's done naturally by Sleep) or by recalling the fensitive Spirits, from the outward Senses to the inward Organs, which he there retains: So the Devil renders Women Witches extatical and Magicians, who, while they lie fast afleep in one Place, think they have been in divers Places, and done many Things. This the learned Objectors fay proceeds from no Dæmon, but from the Disease call'd an Epilepsy; but, on the other hand, the more learned Refuters infift upon it, that these Extasses are not epileptick Scizures: This, fay they, appears from Bodin, in his Theatre of universal Nature, where he fays, " That those, that are wrapt " by the Devil, feel neither Stripes nor Cut-" tings, nor no Wresting of their Limbs, nor " burning Tortures, nor the Application of " a red hot Iron; nay, nor is the Beat of " the Pulse, nor the Motion of the Heart per-" ceived in them; but afterwards, returning " to themselves, they feel most bitter Pains " of Whence

of the Wounds received, and tell of Things "done at 600 Miles distance, and affirm " themselves to have seen them done." The ingenious Dr. Ader, makes an admirable phyfical Diffinction between this kind of Extafie, and a Syncope, or Stupor, caused by narcotick Medicines. Sennertus, in his In-Stitutio Medica, writes of the Damoniacal Sopor of Witches, who think they are care ry'd thro' the Air, dance, feaft, and have Copulation with the Devil, and do other Things in their Sleep, and afterwards believe the same Things waking. Now, he says, "Whe "ther they are really so carry'd in the Air, oc. or being in a profound Sleep, or only Dream they are so carry'd and perfit in that Opinion, after they are awake: These Facts or Dreams cannot be natural; for it cannot be, that there should be so great an Agree ment in Dreams, of Persons differing in " Place, Temperament, Age, Sex, and Stu-" dies, that in one Night, and at the same " Hour, they should, in concert, dream of one and the fame fuch Meeting, and should " agree, as to the Place, Number, and Qua-" lity of the Persons, and the like Circuma flances; but fuch Dreams are fuggeffed offom a preternatural Cause, viz. from the Devil to his Confederate, by the Di-"vine Permission of an Almighty Power, "where Punishments are to be permitted to be inflicted upon reprobate Sinners. 12 02 Whence

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Whence also, to those Witches sincerely converted, and refusing to be any more present at those diabolical Meetings, those Dreams no longer happen, which is a Proof that they proceeded, not before, from a natural Cause.

Here begins the great Point of the Dispute as to that Branch of Magick, which we call Natural Magick. The Objectors may tell us, that they will freely own, that there may be an Existence of Spirits, that there may be an Existence of Witches, that by a divine Power Men may be influenced, so far as to have a Communication with good Spirits, and that from thence, they may become spiritual divine Magicians: They will likewife, perhaps, as freely grant, that by the Intervention of a Datnon, Things preternatural may be brought about by Persons, who have studied the Damoniacal Magick, but then what they principally infift upon, is, that it must be contradictory to all humane Reafon, to imagine that there can be fuch a Thing as Natural Magicians; and thus far they may form their Argument. They fay, that the Persons, who contend for the magick Art, own, that all that is brought about by Magick, is by the Affistance and Help of a Spirit, and that confequently, what is Effected by it, must be preternatural: Now, they fay, it is a Thing inconfiftent by a Natural Power, to bring about a preternatural Effect; therefore, there -nicupo7

can be no such Thing as Natural Magick, which has within itself the Efficacy of destroying those Acts done by Magicians, in the Diabolical.

To this, the Refuters take leave to reply, that the Foundation, upon which the Argument is built, is wrong grounded; they have admitted, that, in diabolical Art Magick, there may be a Commerce held between Men and Spirits, by which several preternatural Effects may be brought about; and the Reason they assign for it there, is, because there is a preternatural Agent concerned therein, the Devil: But then, fay they, in Natural Magick, you can pretend to no fuch Agent, and therefore to no such preternatural Effect. This Argument contains within it two Falacies: First, as to the Commerce held between a Man and a Dæmon, there is nothing preternatural in getting the Acquaintance; the Will of the Man is entirely Natural, either naturally good, or naturally corrupted: The black Spirit that converfeth with him, it is acknowledg'd is not fo, but it is from the Will of the Man; not from the Power vested in the Devil, that the Acquaintance first grows, therefore the Acquaintance it self is natural, tho' it arises from the last Corruption and Depravations of Nature, but being made with a preternatural Existence tho' the Cause of the Acquaintance be corruptedly Natural, yet the intermediate Cause or Means after that Acquainof Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. 277

Acquaintance is not fo, and therefore the Effect of that intermediate Cause may be wonderful, and feem to be out of the ordinary Course of Nature. Now, since it is generally allow'd, that there are Natural Spirits of the Elements as well as Divine and Infernal, what we have to prove is only this; that Man by Natural Magick may have a Commerce with Natural Spirits of their Elements, as Witches may have with the Spirits or Dæmons. Now, as we faid before, the Commerce itself depends upon the Will of the Person, and is therefore Natural, and confequently may as well subsist between the one as the other; for the Devil cannot force a Man to hold a Commerce with him whether he will or no. The second Falacy is calling the Effect preternatural, no otherwife than as it connotates the Agent that brought it about, which is a spiritual Agent; for the Effect is (in itself consider'd) Natural, and brought about by second Causes that are Natural, by the Devil's Penetration, who is fubtile enough to make use of them for such and fuch Ends. Now Men by Natural Spirits, which are of a Faculty thoroughly subtle, may as well with natural fecond Caufes compass the Remedy of an evil Spirit, as the Devil is able to infect Men with it. From these Speculations a farther plain Consequence may be deduced, how a Man may, by the pure Force of Natural Magick, cure a Person that

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is infested with Evils by a Dæmon; for how is it that a Dæmon infests any Body with his evil Motions? It's true, he is a preternatural Agent, but the evil Effect he does, is brought about by Natural Causes. For how does a Damon ftir up Raptures or Extasses in Men? why he does it (as we are told above) by binding or loofing the exterior Senses, by stopping the Pores of the Brain, so that the Spirits cannot pass forth: And this, the Art of Physick can compass by its Drugs, and Sleep causes the same Thing very naturally of itself; therefore as the Evil itself is Natural, the Remedy, that is Natural, will certainly overcome it: But then, fay you, why can't those Persons be cured by Physicians? I answer, not because their Remedies are not in themselves sufficient to cure the Evils themselves, but because generally Physicians don't administer their Drugs as Christians, but as Phyficians; and when they prescribe them to the Sick, they generally prescribe to them only purely consider'd as Patients, not as Christians, and therein they come to fail: Because the Agent, the Devil, is a fubtle Spirit that brings the Evil, and alters its Situation before the Remedy, which would mafter it otherwise, can take any Effect; which Agent, the Devil, is employ'd by the horrible and impious Faith of the Antiphysician, viz. the black Magician: But, if the Physician would act the Christian, at the same time, so far as to have a Faith

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Faith that Things ordain'd in the Course of Nature, for the Good of Man, would have its Effects in spite of a Devil, if taken with a good Faith by the Patient: That all good Things ordain'd to be for the natural Recovery of Men, if they took it with Thankfulness to the Sender, would have due Effect; why then the Natural Spirits of the Elements would refift the farther Agency of the Demoniacal Spirit, and then nothing but the Natural Evil (caused at first by the Damon) remaining in the Person without the farther Superintendency of the Dæmon, might demonfratively be taken away by the mere natural Remedy or Medicine. And thus good and pious Phylicians making use of such proper Remedies as their Skill teaches them; and having an honest Faith, that the Goods of Nature intended for the Use and Benefit of Man, if received by the Patient with the fame good Faith, is above the Power of the Devil to frustrate, may not improperly be called Natur ral Magicians. These Arguments of mines I shall now take Leave to back by Experience.

Besides, what we have urged from Reafon, concerning the Power of Natural Magick, we shall only subjoin, that Divines themselves hold that Natural Magick, and also Natural Divinations, and Prophecies, are proved by Quotations from that venerable Writ which is their Gulde; and bring Proofs from the same also, that by Natural Magick Dæmons

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Dæmons are also cast forth, but not all kinds of Dæmons, and so many Works of Efficacy are wrought by Natural Magick: They tell you, such was the Pythonista that raised the Apparition to Saul, which appeared in a Body of Wind and Air. Thus, if a Perfon by Natural Magick should cast out Dæmons, it does not follow, that this was also from Divine Magick; and if Dæmons are cast out by Natural Magick, by one that is in the Fear of God, it does not follow that he is a true Magician of God, but if it exorbitates to Dæmoniacal, then it is condemned; and when Natural Magick keeps within its Bounds, the Divines tell us, it is not condemn'd in the venerable Book which is the Christian's sure Guide. But, in a smuch as the Lawfulnesseven of Natural Magick has been called in Question by others, I shall, in an Appendix join'd to this Treatife, examine that Matter both according to the Reasons of our English Laws, and according to the best stated Rules of Casuistry that I am a Master of; still submitting my Judgment to the superior Judgment of those who are profess'd Divines and Lawyers: And if my Opinions prove erroneous, I am willing to retract them; and therefore, in this place, there remains nothing farther for me to do, but only, as I have shewn, on the one hand, how Natural Magick, and its powerful Operations are prov'd by Reason; to shew, on the other hand, how

far Reason in these Cases, is likewise back'd and supported by well-evidenc'd Practice, and notorious Experience. And to do this, after having mentioned one memorable Instance, which I refer the Reader to in the Body of the Book, concerning the Performances of Mr. Greatrix, to which a Lord Orrery was a Witness in Ireland; I shall, to avoid Prolixity, bring the other Testimonials of Practice, from the Success which our Duncan Campbell himself has had in this Way on other Occasions.

In the Year 1713, lived in Fanchurch freet. one Mr. Coates, a Tobacco-Merchant, who had been for many Years forely tormented in his Body, and had had Recourse for a Cure to all the most eminent Physicians of the Age, even up to the great Dr. Rateliff himself; but all this mighty Application for Relief was still in vain: Each Doctor own'd him a Wonder and a Mystery to Physick, and left him as much a Wonder as they found him. Neither could the Professors of Surgery guess ar his Ailment, or refolve the Riddle of his Diftemper; and after having spent, from first to last, above a thousand Pounds in search of proper Remedies, they found the Search ineffectual: The learned all agreed, that it could proceed from nothing else but Witchcraft; they had now indeed guess'd the Source of his Illness, but it was an Illness of such a Kind, that, when they had found:

found it out, they thought themselves not the proper Persons to prescribe to him any Remedies. That Task was referv'd, it feems, for our Duncan Campbell, who, upon some Body's Information or other, was fent for to the betwiched Patient Mr. Coates, who found him the Wonder, that the others had left him, but did Wonders in undertaking and compassing his Cure. I remember, one of the Ingredients made use of, was boiling his own Water, but I can't tell how 'twas used's and, upon turning over the Books of fome great Physicians since, I have found, that they themselves have formerly deliver'd that, as one part of the Prescriptions for the Cure of Patients in like Cases. But as there are other Things, which Mr. Campbell performs, that feem to require a Mixture of the Secondfight, and of this Natural Magick before they can be brought about I will entertain the Reader with one or two Pallages of that fort likewife, and fo conclude the History of this To fingular a Man's Life and Adventures.

In the Year 1710, a Gentlewoman loft about fix Pounds Worth of Flanders-lace, and inasmuch as it was a Present made to her Husband, she was concerned as much as if it had been of twenty Times the Value; and a Lady of her Acquaintance coming to visit her, to whom she unfolded among other Things in discourse this little Disaster: The Lady smiling, reply'd, with this Question,

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Question, did you never hear, Madam, of Mr. Duncan Campbell? It is but making your Ap plication to him. Things that are loft, are immediately found; the Power of his Knowledge, exceeds even the Power of Laws; they but restrain, and frighten, and punish Robbers, but he makes Thieves explate their Guilt, by the more virtuous Way of turning Restorers of the Goods they have stoln Madam, rejoin'd the losing Gentlewoman, you smile. when you tell me this, but really, as much a Trifle as it is, fince twas a Present to my Husband, I can't help being fenfibly concerned at it, a Moment's Difappointment to him in the least Thing in Nature, creates in me a greater Uncafines, than the greatest Disappointment to my fingle felf could do, in Things of Moment and Importance. What makes me smile, said the Lady, when I speak of it, or think of it, is the Oddness and Peculiarity of this Man's Talent in helping one to fuch Things, but, without the least left, I affure you, that I know, by Experience, these Things come within the Compassof his Knowledge; and I must seriously tell you, for your farther Satisfaction, that he has help'd me, and feveral of my Friends, to the finding again Things loft, which were of great Value. And is this, without laughing, true, faid the lofing Fair, very gravely, and demurely, like a Perfon half believing, and defirous to be fully confirmed in fuch a Belief? The Lady, the advis'd mere

advis'd with, did then ascertain her of the Truth of the Matter, alledging that, for a single half Guinea, he would inform her of her Things, and describe the Person that convey'd them away. No sooner was this Gentlewoman convincid, but she was eager for the Tryal, solicited her Friend to conduct her to Mr. Campbell; and upon the first Word of Consent, she was hooded and scars'd immediately, and they coach'd it away in a Trice to Mr. Campbell's House, whom they luckily found within.

The Ladies had not been long feated, before he wrote down the Name of this new Client of his, exactly as it was, viz. Mrs. Saxon. Then she was in good Hopes, and with much Confidence, propounded to him the Question about the Lace. He paufed but a very little while upon the Matter, before he describ'd the Person that took it, and satisfy'd her, that in two or three Days she would be Mistriss of her Lace again, and find it in some Book, or Corner of her Room. She presented him a Half-guinea, and was very contentedly going away; but Mr. Campbell very kindly stop'd her, and signify'd to her, that, if she had no more to offer to him, he had fomething of more Importance to reveal to her: She fate full of Expectation while he wrote this new Matter; and the Paper he deliver'd to her contain'd the following Account. As for the Loss of a little bit of Lace, it is a mere

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. 285 mere Trifle; you have loft a great many hundreds of Pounds, which your Aunt (naming her Name) left you, but you are bubbled out of that large Sum. For while you was artfully required down Stairs about some pretended Business or other, one Mr. H--tt-n, convey'd your Aunt's Will out of the Desk. and feveral other Things of Value, and writing down the Names of all the Persons concern'd, which put Mrs. Saxon in a great Consternation: He concluded this Paper, with bidding her go home with a contented Mind, the should find her Lace in a few Days, and as the found that Prediction prove true, the should afterwards come and consult about the the Reft.

When she came home (it seems) big at first with the Thoughts of what she had been told, she rifled and ransack'd every Corner, but no Lace was to be met with; all the next Day, she hunted in the like manner, but frighten'd the whole Time, as if she thought the Devil was the only Person could bring it, but all to no Purpose; the third Day her Curiofity abated, she gave over the Hopes of it, and took the Prediction as a vain Delusion, and that, what she gave for it, was onmore Money thrown away after what had been lost before. That very Day, as it commonly happens in fuch Cases, when she least dreamt of it, she lighted on't by Accident and Surprize. She ran with it in her Hand n

Hand immediately to her Husband, and now fhe had recovered it again, told him of the Lofs of it, and the whole Story of her having been at Mr. Campbell's about it; and then amplifying the Difcourse about what he had told her besides, as to more considerable Assairs, she said, she resolved to go and consult him a little farther about them, and begged her Husband to accompany her. He would sain have laughed her out of that Opinion and Intent, but the End was, she persuaded him into it, and prevailed upon him to seem at least very serious about the Matter, and go with her to the Oracle, assuring him there was no room for doubting the same Success.

Well! to Mr. Campbell's they accordingly came, and after Mr. Saxon, in Deference to his Wife's Defire, had paid our Predictor a handfome Complement of Gold; Mr. Duncan Campbell faluted him in as grateful a manner, with the Affurance, that there was in Kent, a little Country House with some Lands appertaining to it, that was his in right of his Wife: That he had the House, as it were, before his Eyes, that tho' he had never substantially seen it, nor been near the Place where it stood, he had seen it siguratively as if in exact Painting and Sculpture, that particularly it had four green Trees before the Door; from whence he was positive, that if Mr. Saxon went with him in quest

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of it, he should find it out, and know it as
well the Moment he come near it, as if he
had been an Inhabitant in it all his Life.

Mr. Saxon, tho somewhat of an Unbeliever, yet, must naturally wish to find it true, you may be sure, and yet partly doubting the Event, and partly pleased with the visionary Promise of a Fortune henever expected, laugh dvery heartily at the Oddness of the Adventure, and said, he would consider, whether it would not savour too much of Quixotism, to be at the Expence of a Journey on such Frolicks, and on such a chimerical Foundation of airy Hopes, and that then he would call again and let Mr. Campbell know his Mind upon that Point.

In every Company he came into, it ferved for Laughter and Diversion; they all, however, agreed twas worth his while, fince the Journey would not be very expensive, to go it by way of Frolick. His Wife one Morning, faying, that the did remember fome talk of a House, and fuch Things as Mr. Campbell had defcribd, put him forward upon the Adventure; and upon Mr. Saxon's proposing it to his Brother Barnard, Mr. Barnard favourd the Propofal as a Joke, and agreed upon the Country Ramble. They came on Horseback to Mr. Campbell's, with a third Horfe, on which the Dumb Predictor was mounted, and fo on they jogg'd into Kent towards Sevenoak, being the Place which he describ'd. The first Day they fet out, was on a Saturday Morning in June, and

and about Five that Afternoon they arrived at the Black-Bull at Sevenoak in Kent. It being a delicate Evening, they took an agreeable Walk up a fine Hill gracefully adorn'd with Woods to an old Seat of the Earl of Dorset's: Meeting, by the way, with an old Servant of the Earl's, one Perkins, he offer'd Mr. Barnard, who (it seems) was his old Acquaintance to give them all a Sight of that fine ancient Scat.

After they had pleased themselves with viewing the antique Nobility of that stately Structure, this Perkins went back with them to their Inn, the Bull at Sevenoak. They, that could talk, were very merry in Chat; and the Dumb Gentleman, who faw them laugh, and wear all the Signs of Alacrity in their Countenances, was refolv'd not to be behind with their Tongues, and by Dint of Pen, Ink, and Paper, that he made Signs should be brought in, was refolv'd (if one might be said to crack without Noise) to crack his Jest as well as the best of 'em; for it may be truly faid of him, that he feldom comes into any even diverting Company, where he is not the most diverting Man there, and the Head (tho' we can't call him the Mouth) of the chearful Society. After having ey'd this Perkins a little, and being grown, by his Art, as we may suppose, as familiar with the Man's Humour, as if he had known him as many Years as Mr. Barnard: Pray, Mr. Barnard, (quoth bas

quoth he in writing) how comes it, you that are so staunch and so stiff a Whig, should be so acquainted, and so particularly familiar, with fuch an old Papift, and so violent a Jacobite, as I know that Mr. Perkin (whom I never faw nor had any Notice of in my Life) to be? And pray, reply'd Mr. Barnard, what reason have you beyond a Pun to take him for a Jacobite? Must he be fo, because his Name is Perkin? I do affure you in this, you shew yourself but little of a Conjurer; if you can tell no more of Houses than you do of Men, we may give over our fearch after the House you spoke of (here the Reader must understand) they discoursed on their Fingers, and wrote by Turns). Mr. Campbell reply d seriously, laying a Wager is no Argument in other Things, I own, but in this I know it is, because I am sure, after we have laid the Wager, he will fairly confess it among Friends, since it will go no farther, and I (faid Mr. Campbell) will lay what Wager you will apiece with you all round. Hereupon, Mr. Barnard, who had known him a great many Years, was the first that laid, and many more, to the Number of five or fix follow'd his Example; the Decision of the Matter was deferr'd till next Day at the Return of the old Man to the Inn; they being about to break up that Night, and go to Bed. one w cod appears and cently chearful this Day after Dinner, till the

The

Time

The next Day being Sunday, the Landlord carry'd his Guests to see the Country, and after a handsome Walk, they came thro' the Church-vard. They were poring upon the Tombs; no Delight can be greater to Mr. Campbell than that; and really, by the freovent Walks he usually takes in Westminster-Abbey, and the Church-yards adjacent to this Metropolis, one would imagine he takes Delight to stalk along by himself on that dumb filent Ground, where the Characters of the Persons are only to be known, as his own Meaning is, by Writings and Inscriptions on the Marble. When they had fufficiently furvey'd the Church-yard, it grew near Dinner-time, and they went homewards; but before they had got many Yards out of the Church-yard, Mr. Campbell makes a full Stop, pointing up to a House, and stopping his Friends a little, he pulls out of his Pocket a Pencil and Paper, and notes down the following Words, That, That is the House my Vision presented to me, I could swear it to be the same, I know it to be the same, I am certain of it. The Gentlemen with him remark'd it, would not take any farther notice, at that Time, intending to inquire, into it with Secrecy, and so went on to the the Return of the ol rannid of and

As merry as they had been the Night before after Supper, they were still more innocently chearful this Day after Dinner, till the Time

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. 291 Time of Service begun. When the Duty of the Day was perform'd and over, they return'd to divert and unbend their Minds with pleasant, but harmless Conversation. I fuppose no Body, but a Set of very great Formalists, will be offended with Scandal or Scruples, that to Travellers just ready to depart the Town; Mr. Perkin came on that good Day and decided the Wagers, by owning to all the Company (Secrecy being first enjoined) that he was a Roman Catholick, tho' no Body of the Family knew it in fo many Years as he had lived there, which was before Mr. Campbell was born. This, and other innocent Speeches, afforded as much Chearfulness as the Lord's Day would allow

On the next Day, being Monday, they fent for one Mr. Toland Toler, an Attorney of the Place, to find out to whom that House belong'd, but by all the Inquiry that could possibly be made with convenient Secrecy, no Body could find it out for a long time, but at last it came to light and appear'd to be justly to a Tittle as Mr. Campbell had predicted.

of.

Ladics

Being now satisfy'd the next Day, our three Travellers return'd for London; and the two vocal Men were very jocular upon their Adventure, and by their outward Gesticulations gave the prophetical Mute his Share of Diversion. Mr. Barnard, as they pass'd into a Farmhouse-yard, remark'd that all the Hogs

fell a grunting and squeaking more and more; as Mr. Campbell came nearer (who, poor Man! could know nothing of the Jest, nor the Cause of it, till they alighted and told it him by Signs and Writing) said to Mr. Saxon laughing, now we have found out our House, we shall have only Mr. Campbell home again by himself, we have no farther Need of the Devil, that accompany'd him to the Country, up to Town with us, there are other Devils enow to be met with there he knows, and so this, according to the Fashion of his Predecessor Devils, is enter'd into the Herd of Swine.

However, the Event of this Journey (to cut the Story short) procured Mr. Saxon a great Insight, upon inquiry, into several Affairs belonging to him, of which he would otherwise have had no Knowledge; and he is now engaged in a Chancery Suit to do himself Justice, and in a fair way of recovering great Sums of Money, which, without the Consultation he had with this Dumb Gentleman, he had in all likelihood never dreamt of.

In the Year 1711, a Gentleman, whose Name shall be, in this Place, Amandus, famed for his exquisite Talents in all Arts and Sciences, but particularly for his Gentleman like and entertaining manner of Conversation, whose Company was affected by all Men of Wit, who grew his Friends, and courted by all Ladies

Ladies of an elegant Taste, who grew his Admirers: This accomplish'd Gentleman, I say, came to Mr. Campbell, in order to propound a Question to him, which was so very intricate, and so difficult to anfwer, that, if he did answer it, it might administer to himself, and the Ladies he brought with him, the Pleasure of Admiration in seeing a Thing so wonderful in itself perform'd; or, on the other hand, if he did not make a satisfactory Reply to it, then it might afford him and the Ladies a very great Delight, in being the first that puzzled a Man, who had had the Reputation for fo many Years of being capable of baffling all the wittiest Devices and shrewd Stratagems that had been, from time to time, invented to baffle his Skill, and explode his Penetration in the Second-fight, and the Arts which he pretended to. The Persons, whom Amandus brought with him, were the illustrious Lady Delphina, distinguish'd for her great Quality, but still more celebrated for her Beauty, his own Lady the admired Amabella, and a young blooming pretty Virgin whom we will call by the Name of Adeodata, about which last Lady the Question was to be put to Mr. Campbell. Adeodata, it seems, was the natural Daughter of this very fine Gentleman, who had never let her into the Knowledge of her own Birth, but had bred her up from her Infancy, under a borrow'd Name, in the Notion, U 3

294 The LIFE and ADVENTURES Notion that she was a Relation's Daughter, and recommended to his Care in her Infancv. Now the Man that had the Secondfight, was to be try'd: It was now to be put to the Proof, if he could tell Names or no? Amandus was so much an Unbeliever as to be willing to hazard the Discovery --- Amabella and Delphina were Strangers to her real Name, and ask'd Duncan Campbell, not doubting but he would fet down that which fhe ordinarily went by: Amabella had indeed been told by Amandus, that Adeodata was the natural Daughter of a near Friend of his; but who this near Friend was remain'd a Secret: That was the Point which lay upon our Duncan Campbell to discover. When the Question was proposed to him, what her Name was, he look'd at her very fledfaftly and fhook his Head, and after fome Time, he wrote down, that it would be a very difficult Name for him to fix upon. And truly so it prov'd; he toil'd for every Letter till he fweated; and the Ladies laugh'd incontinently, imagining that he was in an Agony of Shame and Confufion at finding himself poz'd. He defired Amandus to withdraw a little, for that he could not fo well take a full and proper Survey of Ladies Faces, when a Gentleman was by. This Disturbance and Perplexity of his, afforded them still more subject of Mirth; and that Excuse was taken as a Pretence, and

a put-

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. 295 a put-off to cover his Shame the better and hide from one at least, that he was but a downright Bungler in what he pretended to be fo wonderful an Artift. However after two Hours hard Sweat and Labour. and viewing the Pace in different Shades and Lights, (for I must observe to the Reader that there is a valt deal of Difference, some he can tell in a Minute of two with Eafe. fome not in less than four or five Hours, and that with great Trouble) he undeceived them with Regard to his Capacity. He wrote down, that Adeodata's real Name was Amanda, as being the natural Daughter of Aman-Delphina and Amabella were surpriz'd at the Discovery; and Amandus, when he was call'd in, owning it a Truth, his Wife Amabella applauded the curious Way of her coming by fuch a Discovery, when Adeodata was just marriageable, took a Liking to her as if her own Daughter; and every Thing ended with Profit, Mirth and Chearfulness. I could add a thousand more Adventures of Mr. Campbell's Life, but that would prove tedious; and as the Town has made a great Demand for the Book, it was thought more proper to conclude it here. The most diverting of all, are to be found best to the Life in original Letters that pass'd between Mr. Campbell and his Correspondents, some select ones of which will be shortly publish'd in a little Pocket-volume for the farther Entertainment of such Readers

Readers as shall relish this Treatise: In which the Author hopes, he shall be esteem'd to have endeavour'd at the Intermingling of some curious Disquisitions of Learning, with entertaining Passages, and to have ended all the merriest Passages with a sober, instructive, and edifying Moral, which even to those who are not willing to believe the Stories, is reckon'd sufficient to recommend even Fables themselves.

that with great Leable) he undeceived them that with great Leable) he undeceived them with Regard to his Capacity. He wrote down, that Advocava's real Manne was Amandown, that Advocava's real Manne was Amandown as being the named Daughter of Amandown at the Difeovery; and Amandow, when he was called in, owning it a Truth, his Wife applay led the curious Way of her admix was just mand allowery, when Advocation by fuch a Micovery, when Advocation a Micovery, when Advocation at the curious Way of her her as it her was just mand wable, rook a Liking to her as it her was influenced to could advocate and covery Thing could advocate and a could advocate and a could advocate and a conclude and a

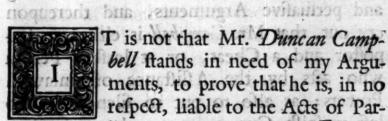
original Letters that pass debets oct is bell and his Correspondents, for each

H Twillbe flores published in a line



## proper Remarks, faired to our present Hurroofe) as well to Buth Tem who are fan-

# subjectly Wife, and obligately flux their



T is not that Mr. Duncan Campbell stands in need of my Arguments, to prove that he is, in no respect, liable to the Acts of Parliament made against Fortune-

tellers, &c. that I undertake the writing of this Apppendix, the true Reason thereof being the more completely to finish this Undertaking: For having, in the Body of the Book it felf, fully proved a Second-Sight, and that the same frequently happens to Persons, some of them eminently remarkable for Piety and Learning, and have from thence accounted for the Manner of Mr. Campbell's performing those Things he professes, to the great Surprize, and no less Satisfaction of all the Curious who are pleafed to confult him; and at the fame time proved the Lawfulness of such his Performances

mances from the Opinions of some of the most Learned in holy Science; I thought it not improper to add the following short Appendix, (being a Summary of feveral Acts of Parliament made against Fortune tellers, Conjurers, Egyptians, Sorcerers, Pretenders to Prophely, &c. with some proper Remarks, fuited to our present Purpose) as well to fatisfie them who are fantaftically Wise, and obstinately shut their Eyes against the most refulgent Reason, and are wilfully deaf to the most convincing and persuasive Arguments, and thereupon cry out, that Mr. Campbell is either an Impostor and a Cheat, or at least a Person who acts by the Affiftance of unlawful Powers; as also to put to silence the no less waspish Curs, who are always snarling at fuch, whom Providence has diffinguish'd by more excellent Talents than their Neighbours. True Merit is always the Mark, against which Traducers level their keenest Darts; and Wit and Invention oftentimes join Hands with Ignorance and Malice to foil those, who excel. Art has no greater Enemy than Ignorance; and were there no fuch thing as Vice, Virtue would not thine with half its Lustre. Did Mr. Campbell perform those wonderful Things he is so deservedly famous for, as these Cavillers fay, by holding Intelligence with Infernal Powers, or by any unjustifiable Means, I

am of Opinion he would find very few, in this atheistical Age, who would open their Mouths against him, since none love to act Counter to the Interest of that Master they industriously ferve. And did he, on the other Hand, put the Cheat upon the World, as they maliciously affert, I fancy he would then be more generally admired, especially in a Country where the Game is so univer-fally, artfully, and no less profitably play'd, and that with Applause, since those Pretenders to Wisdom merrily divide the whole Species of Mankind into the two Classes of Knaves and Fools, fixing the Appellation of Folly only upon those, whom they think not Wise, that is, wicked enough to have a Share with them in the profitable Guilt.

Our Laws are as well intended by their wife Makers to skreen the Innocent, as to punish the Guilty; and where their Penalties are remarkably severe, the Guilt they punish is of a proportionable size. Art, which is a Man's Property, when acquir'd, claims a Protection from those very Laws which false Pretenders thereto are to be try'd and punished by, or else all Science would foon have an end; for no Man would dare make use of any Talent Providence had lent him, and his own industrious Application had improved, should he be immediately try'd and condemn'd by those Statutes, which

which are made to suppress Villains, by every conceited and half learned Pedant.

Tis true indeed those excellent Statutes. which are made against a fort of People, who pretend to Fortune-telling, and the like, are fuch as are well warranted, as being built upon the best Foundation, viz. Religion and Policy: and were Mr. Campbell guilty of any fuch Practice, as those are made to punish, I openly declare, that I should be so far from endeavouring to defend his Cause, that I would be one of the first that should aggravate his Crime, thereby to enforce the speedier Execution of those Laws upon him, which are made a-gainst such Offenders. But when he is so far from acting, that he doth not even pretend to any fuch Practice, or for counte-nancing the same in others, as is manifest from the many Detections he has made of that fort of Villany, which the Book furnishes us with, I think my self sufficiently justified for thus pleading in his Defence.

I cannot but take Notice, in Reading the Statutes made against such Offenders, our wise Legislature hath not in any part of them seem'd so much as to imply, that there are in reality any such wicked Persons as they are made against, to wit, Conjurers, &c. but that they are only Pretenders to those infernal Arts, as may reasonably be

inferr'd

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. 301 inferr'd from the Nature of the Penalties they inflict; for our first Laws of that fort only inflicted a Penalty, which affected the Goods and Liberty of the Guilty, and not their Lives, tho' indeed they were afterwards forced to heighten the Punishment with a Halter; not that they were better convinc'd, as I humbly conceive, but because the Criminals were most commonly Persons who had no Goods to forfeit, and to whom their Liberty was no otherwise valuable, but as it gave them the opportunity of doing Mischief. Indeed our Law-Books do furnish us with many Instances of Persons, who have been try'd and executed for Witchcraft and Sorcery, but then the wifer part of Mankind have taken the Liberty to condemn the Magistrate, at that time of Day, of too much Inconsideration, and the Juries of an equal share of Credulity: And those who have suffer'd for such Crimes, have been commonly Persons of the lowest Rank, whose Poverty might occasion a Diflike of them in their Fellow-Creatures, and their too artless Defence subject them to their mistaken Justice; so that upon the whole, I take the Liberty to conclude, and, I hope, not without good Grounds, that those Laws were made to deter Men from an idle Pretence to mysterious and unjustifiable Arts, which, if too closely purfued, commonly lead them into the darkest Villany, not only that of deceiving others, but

as far as in them lye, making themselves Slaves to the Devil: And not to prevent and hinder Men from useful Enquiries, and from the Practice of such Arts, which the they are in themselves mysterious, yet are,

and may be lawful.

I would not however be thought, in contradiction to my former Arguments, to affert, that there never were, or that there now are, no Persons such as Wizards, Sorcerers, &c. for by fo doing, I should be as liable to be censur'd for my Incredulity, as those who defame Mr. Campbell on that Account, are for their want of Reason and common Honefty. Holy and prophane Writ, I confess, furnishes us with many Instances of such Persons; but we must not from thence hastily infer, that all those Men are such who are spightfully branded with the odious Guilt; for were it in the Devil's Power to make every wicked Man a Wizard, and Woman a Witch, he foon would have Agents enough to shake this lower World to Atoms; but the Almighty, who restrains him, likewise restrains those.

Having premised thus much, I shall now proceed to consider some of the Acts of Parliament themselves; the Persons against whom they were made, and the Necessity of making the same. And some of the first Acts we meet with, were those which were made against a sort of People called Egyptians, Persons.

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. 303 Persons, who, if in reality such, might, if any, be suspected of practising what we call the Black Art, the same having been for many Ages encouraged in their Country; nay, so much has it been by them favour'd, that it was introduced into their superstitious Religion (if I may without an Absurdity call it fo) and made an effential Part thereof: And, I believe, Mahometism has not much mended the Matter, fince it has imperiofly reigned there, or in any respect reform'd that idolatrous Nation. Now the Mischief these Persons might do (being so much in the Devil's Power) among the unwary, was thought too confiderable not to be provided against; and therefore our wife Legislature, the more effectually to prevent the same, by striking at the very Foundation, made an Act in the 22 H. VIII. 8. That if any, calling themselves Egyptians, do come into this Realm, they shall forfeit all their Goods; and being demanded, shall depart the Realm within fifteen Days, upon pain of Imprisonment: and the Importers of them, by another Act, were made liable to a heavy Penalty. This Act was continu'd by the I P. and M. Conjuration, Witchcraft, Inchantment, and Sorcery, to get Money, or confume any Person in his Body, Members, or Goods, or to provoke any Person to unlawful Love, was by the 33 H. VIII. 14. and the 5 Eliz. 16. and the 1 Fac. I. 12. made Felony; Study,

Felony; and by the same 33 H. VIII. 14. it was made Felony to declare to another any false Prophesies upon Arms, &c. but this Act was repealed by the 1 Ed. VI. 12. but by another Act of the 3 and 4 of Ed. VI. 15. it was again enacted, that all such Persons who should pretend to Prophesies, &c. should, upon Conviction, for the first Offence forseit Ten Pounds, and one Year's Imprisonment; and for the second Offence, all his Goods and Imprisonment for Life. And by the 7 Ed. VI. 11. the same was made to continue but 'till the then next Sessions of Parliament. And by the 5 Eliz. 15. the same Act was again renewed against fantastical Prophesiers, &c. but both those Acts were repealed by the 1 Fac. I. 12.

Thus far we find, that for Reasons of State, and for the Punishment of particular Persons, those Acts were made and repealed, as occasion required, and not kept on foot, or indeed were they ever made use of, as I can remember in my reading, against any Persons whose Studies led them into a useful Enquiry into the Nature of Things, or a lawful Search into the Workings of Nature itself, by which means many Things are foretold long before they come to pass, as Eclipses, and the like, which Astrologers successfully do, whose Art has been in all Ages held in so great Esteem, that the first Monarchs of the East made it their peculiar Study.

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBEDL! 305

Study, by which means they defervedly acquited to themselves the Name of Magi or Wife Men; but, on the contrary, were provided against Persons profligate and loofe. who, under a Pretence and Mask of Scienced commit vile and roguish Chears; and this will the more plainly appear, if we confider the Letter and express Meaning of the follows ing Acts, wherein the Persons Lam speaking of are deferibed by fuch Characters which glufo ficiently prove the Affertion ! For in the 39 of Eliz. 4. it was enacted. That alli Personsi calling themselves Scholars going about begging, sea faring Men, pretending Losses of their Ships and Goods at Sea, and going about the Country begging, or using vany subtile Craft, feigning themselves to have Knowledge in Phis fiognomy, Palmiftry, or any other the like crafty Science, or pretending that they can relb Destinies, Fortunes, or fadhitike fantastical Imaginations, Thall be takens and week'd Rogues, Vagabonds, flurdy Beggars, and that be ftripp'd naked from the Middle upwards, and whip'd till his or her Body be bloody. And by the 1 Fam. 1. 12. for the better restraining of the faid Offences, and for the farther punishing the same, it was farther enacted, That any Person or Persons using Witchcraft, Sorcery, &c. and all their Aiders, Abettors, and Counsellors, being convicted, and attainted of the same Offences, shall suffer Pain of Death, as Felons without the Benefit of Clergy ;

Treasure of Gold and Silver should or might be found in the Earth, or other secret Places: Or where Goods or Things lost or stol'n should be found or become: Or to provoke any Person to unlawful Love, such Offender to suffer Imprisonment for one whole Year without Bail or Mainprize, and once in every Quarter of the said Year shall in some Market-Town of upon the Market-Day, or at any such Time as any Fair shall be kept there, stand openly in the Pillory by the Space of six Hours, and there shall openly confess his or their Offence; and for the second Offence shall suffer Death as Felons without the Benefit of Clergy.

of Villains, whose natural Antipathy to Honesty and Labour, furnish'd them with Pretensions to an uncommon Skill, thereby the
more easily to gull and cheat the superstitiously
dredulous, and by that means discover
from them some such Secrets that might farther them in perpetrating the more consummate Villany, is plain from the very Words
and Expressions of the very Acts themselves,
and the Description of the Persons they are
made against; and not, as I before observed, to
prevent and hinder Men from the lawful Inquiry after useful, delightful, and prositable
Knowledge.

Mr. Campbell, who has been long a settled and reputable Inhabitant in many eminent Parts

of Mr. Duncan Campbell. 302

Parts of the City of London, cannor, I am fure, be look'd upon as one of those these Acts of Parliament were made against, uno less we first strip the Acts themselves of their own natural, express and plain Meaning, and cloath them with that which is more obscured unnatural, forced, and constrain'd a Practice! which, if allowed, would make them wound the Innocent and clear the Guilty, and ren'I der them not our Defence but our greatest Evil; they would, by that means, become a perfect e Eniema, and be fo far from being ad mired for their Plainness, that they would be even exploded like the Oracles of the Hearhen for their double Meaning, and aid, ning A

If Mr. Campbell has the Second-Sight, as is unquestionable from the allowed Maxim, that what has been may be again, and by that means can take a View of Contingencies, and future Events; fo long as he confines these Notices of approaching Occurrences to a good Purpose, and makes use of them only innocently and charitably to warn Persons from doing fuch Things, that according to his Conceptions would lead them into Misfortune, or else in putting them upon such Arts that may be of Use and Benefit to themselves and Posterity, always having a strict Regard to Morality and Religion to which he truly adhere's: Certainly, I think, he ought so much the more to be admired for the same, by how much the more this his excellent Knowledge

therefore unjustly upbraided with the injurious Character of a Chear, or an ill Man; however this I will prefume to affirm, and I doubt not but to have my Opinion confirm'd by the learned Sages of the Law, that this his innocent Practice, and I venture to add honest one too, doth by no means intitle him to the Penalties of the before-mentioned Laws made against Fortune tellers, and such fort of profilgate Wretches; which it is as great an Absurdity to decry, as it would be to call him, who is a settled and reputable Inhabitant, a Stroller, or wandring Beggar. O and add belonger

Again, It is true, that Mr. Campbell has relieved many that have been supposed to have been Bewitched, as is related and well attefted in the Book of his Life; but will any one from thence argue that he himself is a real Conjurer or Wizards because he breaks the Chains by which those unhappy Wretches were bound? No furely, for if that were the Case, we might then as well indict the Phylician, who drives away a malignant Diftemper, and, roots out its latent Cause by his mysterious Skill in Plants and Drugs; or conclude that the Judge who condemns a Criminal is for the same Reason guilty of the self-same Crime for which the Offender is so by him condemned. Persons who delight in such unnatural Conclusions, must certainly be in Love with the greatest Absurdities, and must intirely aban-

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don their natural Reason, before they can be brought to conclude that the Prince of Darkness would affist Men in destroying his own Power.

The best Answer I can afford those Men is Silence; for if they will not argue upon the Principles of Reason, or be guided by her Dictates, I think them no more fit to be contended within a rational and decent manner than Bedlamites, and such who are berest of all Understanding. A Rod is the best Argument for the back of a Fool, and Contempt the best Usage that ought to be shewn to every head-strong and ignorant Opponent.

In a word, I know of no Branch of Mr. Campbell's Practice that bears the least Reservablance to those Crimes mentioned in the foregoing Acts. That he can and doth tell Peoples Names at first Sight, tho' perfect Strangers to himois confessed by all who have made the curious Enquiry at his Hands; but what part of the Acts, I would fain know, is that against? Knowledge, and a clear Sight into things not common, is not only an allowable, but a commendable Qualification; and whether this Knowledge in him be inherent, accidental, or the refult of a long Study, the Case is still the fame; fince we are affured he doth it by no unlawful Intelligence, or makes use of the same to any ill purpose, and therefore is undoubtedly as lawful as to draw natural Gonclusions from right Premisses. Hard is the Fate of any Man briefly X 3

Man to be ignorant, but much harder would his Lot be, if he were to be punished for being Wife, and, like Mr. Campbell, excelling others

in this kind of Knowledge.

Much more might be said in Defence of Mr. Campbell and the Art he professeth, but as the Arguments which are brought against him by his Enemies on the one hand, are trivial and ill-grounded, I therefore think they deferve no farther Resutation; so on the other, his Innocency is too clear to require it.

After having thus taken a Survey of Mr. Campbell's Acts, with regard to their Legality according to the Statutes and the Laws of the . Nation wherein he lives, we will confider next, whether according to the flated Rules of Casuistry, among the great Divines eminent for their Authority, it may be lawful for Mr. Campbell to predict, or for good Christian Persons to visit his House, and consult him about his Predictions. In have upon this Head examin'd all the learnedest Casuits I could meet with in ancient Times, for I cannot meet (in my reading) with any Moderns that treat thoroughly upon this Cafe, or I should rather have chosen them because perhaps the Scond-Sight was less known in those antient Days than it has been since, and so might escape their Notice. Usual lulwalan

distinct Summary of all that has been said of this Matter, and to do it as succinctly and briefly

of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL. 311 briefly as possible, and then to argue myself from what they agree upon, as to this Man's particular Case.

That the Reader may have recourse to the Authors themselves, if they have a Curiofity, and find that I don't go about to impose upon their Judgments, I will here tell the Reader where he may find the whole Contents of the following little Abstract of Divinity and Casuistry, because it would be a tedious piece of Work to fet down the Words of each of them diffinctly, and quote them every one round at the end of their several different Sentences, which tend to the fame Meaning, but I will strictly keep to the Sense of them all; and I here give the Reader their Names, and the Places, that he may confult them himself, if his Inclination leads him to be fo curious; Thomas Aguinas 4. Distin. 34. questio. T. Art. 3. Bona, 2. Dist. 7. Art. 2. Quest. 1. Joannes Major, 4. Dist. 34. quæft. z. Sylvefter, Verbo Malefico. quæft. 8. Rosella, Verb. Impedimentum 15. cap. 18. Tabiena, Verb. Imped. 12 Vers. Cajetan, Tom. 2. Opusc. 12. de Malesic. Alphonsus a Cast. Lib. 10. de Justà Hæreticorum punitione. cap. 15. Cosmus Philiarchus, de Offic. Sacerdot. p. 2. l. 3. cap. 11. Toletus in Summa. lib. 4. cap. 16. Spineus, in Tract. de Strigibus. Petrus Binsfield, in Tract. de Confessionibus Maleficorum.

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These Divines have generally written upon impious Arts of Magick, which they call by the Name of Divination; and this Divination (as they term it) they divide into two Kinds, the One, in which the Devil is exprefly invoked to teach hidden and occult things; the Other, in which he is tacitly called upon to do the same. An express Invocation is by Word or Deed, by which a real Pact is actually made with the Devil, and that is a Sin that affects the Death of the Soul, according to the Laws of Theology, and ought to effect the Death of the Body, according to Civil and Political Laws. The tacit Invocation of Dæmons is then only, when a Man bulies himself so far with such Persons, that it is meet and just that the Devil should be permitted to have to do with him, though it was opposite; to the Intention of the Man.

But then this express Invocation again is subdivided into several Species, according to the diverse manners by which the Devil instructs

The first is Enchantment, which I need not describe, and of which I will speak no more, because it is what every Body knows to be detestable, and no Body ought to know the Art thereof.

The second is Divination by Dreams, when any Instructions are expected from the Devil by way of Dream, which is a capital Crime.

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these Men.

The third is called Necromancy, which is, when by the use of Blood and Writing, or Speaking certain Verses the Dead seem to rise again, and speak and teach future things. For tho' the Devil can't recal a Soul departed, yet he can (as some have thought) take the Shape of the dead Corple, himself actuate it by his Subtilty, as if it was inform'd with a Soul. And some affirm, that by the Divine Permission, the Devil can do this, and spake so in the Case of Samuel and Saul. But Divines of a more folid Genius attribute that Power only to the Deity, and fay, with Reason, that it is beyond the Devil's Capacity. But it is certain this was a Divination done in dead Animals by the Use of their Blood, and therefore the word is derived from the Greek vexpor, which fignifies Dead, and Mayroa, which fignifies Divination.

The fourth Species is called Divination by the Pythians, which was taken from Apollo, the first Diviner, as Thomas Aguinas says in

his Secunda secunda qu. 95. Artic. 3.

The fifth is called Geomancy, which is when the Devil teaches any thing by certain Signs appearing in the earthly Bodies, as in Wood, Iron, or polish'd Stones, Berylls, or Glass.

The Sixth is named Hydromancy, as when a Damon teaches any thing by Appearances

in the Water.

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The seventh is stiled Eromancy; and 'tis when he informs People of fuch things by Figures in the Air. I ambeld leadold The

The eighth is entituded Pyromancy; that is, when it instructs People by Forms appearing in the Fire.

The ninth is termed Arufpicy; which is, when by Signs appearing in the Bowels of facrificed Animals the Damon predicts at Algars.

Thus far, as to express Divination, or Invocation of the Devil, which is detellable, and the very confulting of Persons, that use such unlawful Means, is according to the Judgment of all Casuists, the high Road to eternal Damnation.

Now as to tacit Divination or Invocation of the Devil, that is divided into two subaltern Kinds. The first Kind is, when for the sake of knowing hidden things, they make use of a vain and superstitious Disposition existing in things to judge from; which Disposition is not of a sufficient Virtue to lead them to any real Judgment. The second Kind of tacit Divination is, when that Knowledge is sought by the Disposition of those things, which Men effect on purpose and of their own accord, in order to come by and acquire that Knowledge.

Both these kinds of tacit Divination are again subdivided into several Species, as are particularly mentioned by St. Thomas, Secunda Secunda. Quast. 95. Artic. 3. Gregory de Valentine, Tomo 3. Disput. 6. quast. 12. Puncto 2. Toletus in Summa. Lib. 4. cap. 15. And Michael Medina Lib. 2. de restà in

Deum

of Mr. DUNCAN G AMPBELL. 315 Deum fide : post fanctum Augustinum Lib. 2. de Doct. Christ. capas 9. de fequention . ....

The first of these Kinds of tacir Divination. contains under it the following feveral Species.

The first Species is called Genethliacal, which is when from the Movement or Situation of the Stars, Mens Nativities are calculated and enquired into fo far, as that from fuch a Search they pretend to deduce the Knowledge of human Effects, and the contingent Events that are to attend them. This Thomas Aguinas, and Sixtus Quintus condemns; but I shall with Humility and Submission to greater Judgments enquire hereafter into their Reafons, and give my Opinion why I think this no evil Art; but I submit my Opinion, if, after it is given, it is thought erroneous, and ved and it

The fecond is Augury, when any thing is predicted from the chattering of Birds, or the voice of Animals, and this may be either lawful or unlawful. If it comes from natural Instinct (for Brutes having only a sensitive Soul, have their Organs Subject to the Disposition of the greater Bodies in which they are contained, and principally of all to the Gelectial Bodies) his Augury is not amifs. For if when Crows are remark'd to Kaw (as the Vulgar Phrase is) more than ordinary, it is, judging according to the Instinct of their Nature, if we expect Rain, and we may reasonably depend upon it, we shall be right if we foretel Rain to be at hand. But fornetimes the Devils actuate London those

those Brute Animals to excite vain Ideas in Men, contrary to what the Instinct of their Nature compels them to. This is superstitious and unlawful, and forbid in holy Writ.

The third is Aruspicy, when from the Flight of Birds or any other Motion of any Animals whatsoever, Persons pretend to have an infight and a penetrative Knowledge into occult and hidden Matters.

Example a Man from any Words which others may have spoken on purpose or by accident, pretends to gather a way of looking into and knowing any thing of Futurity.

The fifth is Chiromancy, which confifts in making a pretence to the Knowledge of future things by the Figures and the Lines of the Hands: And if it be by confulting the Shoulder-bones of any Beaft, it goes by the name of Spatulamancy.

As the first kind of Divination, by a tacit Invocation of the Devil, is divided into the five Species above mentioned; so also is the second kind of tacit Divination or Invocation of the Devil, divided into two Species by St. Thomas of Aquin, Secunda secunda, questione nonage-simà quintà articulo tertio; and too tedious to insert here.

Now all these ways are by these Divines counted wicked, and I set them down that People may avoid them. For how many Gypsies and Pretenders to Chyromancy have we in London

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London and in the Country? How many that are for Hydromancy, that pretend in Water to thew Men mighty Mysteries? And how many in Geomancy, with their Berylls and their Glaffes, that, if they are not under the Inftigation of the Devil Propagate the Scandal at leaft by being Cheats, and who ought to be punish'd, to the unmost Severity, as our English Laws enact? Mr. Campbell, who hates, contemns, and abhors these ways, ought, methinks, to be encouraged by their being restrain'd; and People of citrious Tempers, who always receive from him moral and good Infructions; which make em happy in the Conduct of Life, should be animated in a publick Manner to confult him, in order to divert the curious Itch of their Humours from confulting fuch wicked Impostors, or diabolical Practicers, as too frequently abound in this Nation, by reason of the inquisitive Vulgar, who are more numerous in our Climate, than any fuade them to cure any mnocent foo bear rays

But now to argue the case of Conscience with Regard to his particular Practice by way of the Second-Sight, whether, in foro Conscientia, it is lawful for him to follow it, or others to consult him? The Divines abovementioned having never had any notice of that Faculty in all likelihood, or if they had never mentioning it, makes it a point more difficult for me to difcuss; but I think they have stated some Cases, by the making of which

which my Premisses, I can deduce from sall the learned Men I have above quoted a Conclusion in favour of your Mr. Duncan Campbell, and of those who consult him; about my Opinion shall be always corrected by those who are wifer than my self, and to whom I owe entire Submission. All take leave to fix these Premisses from them lasterwards in the following manner: we shall be always at the following manner: we shall be a story and to show the following manner: we shall be a story and a bound a feel of the following manner: we shall be a story and a bound of the following manner: we shall be a shall be a story and a bound of the shall be a shall

that a Knowledge which one may have of future Things within the Order of Nature, say and may be lawful. between be determined blood, said

not violated, it is lawfill both to predict, and to confult. They imply, that where Justice is not violated, it is lawfill both to predict, and to confult.

Thirdly, Many of them, but particularly Aureolus puts this Question: Is it lawful to go to one that deals in the Black Art, to persuade them to cure any innocent Body, that another Necromaneer or Dealer in the Black Art may have maliciously afflicted, and tormented with Pains? And some of these Casuists, particularly Aureolus, say, it is lawful on such an Occasion to go to such a Conjurer, because the end is not Conjuration, but freeing a Person from it.

But I take leave to diffent from these great Men, and think they are in a double Mistake; first of Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL 319

first in stating the Question, and then in making such an Answer, provided the Question had been flated right mid which vino about

The Question is founded upon this Supposition (which is past by as granted), viz. that one Necromancer could release a Person bewitched by another, which is absolutely false; for it's against the Nature of the Devil to be made an Instrument to undo his own Works of Impiety: But admitting and not granting this to be possible, and the Question to be rightly stated, why still these Casuists are out in their Answer? It is lawful, reply they, because the end of going to the Conjurers, is not Conjuration, but freeing a good Person from it: But the end is not the Point here to be consider'd, it is the Medium which is bad, that is to be consider'd. It is by Conjuration, (according to their Hypothesis) the other Conjuration is to be diffolyed; and does not the common Rule, that a Man must not do Evil that Good may come of it, forbid this Practice? And to speak my Opinion plainly in that case, the Friend that should consult a Conjurer for that end, would be only so kind to put his own Soul in danger of being guilty of Hell-torments, to relieve his afflicted Friend from some bodily Pains, which 'twould be a Virtue in him to fuffer with Patience and Refignation.

Others almost all Divines indeed agree, that it is and may be lawful to go to a Conjurer that

that torments another, and give him Money not to afflict the Patient any longer; because that's only feeing him to defift from acting after his conjuring manner.

These Premisses thus settled, if we allow the Second-Sight to be in-born and in-bred, and natural and common to fome Families, which is proved in the Book; and if all that Mr. Campbell has predicted in that Second-fighted way terminates with moral Advice, and the Profit of the Confulter, and without the Violation of Juffice to others, as the Book shews all throughour; if he can relieve from Witchcraft, as it feems Oath is to be had he can, which no one that deals in Black Art can do. why then I need not draw the Conclusion, every Reader will do it naturally; they will a! vow all the Arictest Laws of Casuistry and Morality to be in favour of Mr. Campbell and his



it is and may be lawful to go to a Commer that

